

Israeli, 4 SLA men wounded

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier was wounded by a burst of light arms fire near the South Lebanese village of Shabirha on Sunday, the military command announced. The command said the shots were fired as the soldier was on the coastal road about three kilometres northeast of the Lebanese port city of Tyre. Earlier Sunday Israeli officials said, four soldiers of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese Army" (SLA) were shot and injured overnight at a roadblock in the village of Sabra, north of Nabatieh in South Lebanon. Israel has trained and financed the 2,000-strong SLA to take over some of its positions in South Lebanon.

Masri returns from Algiers

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri returned to Amman from Algiers Sunday after attending celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution against France.

Cabinet approves Dakhqan resignation

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday approved the resignation of Omar Abdullah Dakhqan from his post as National Planning Council (NPC) president. The cabinet also approved a request by Mr. Dakhqan to be retired as head of president of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

Botha begins Israel visit

TEL AVIV (R) — South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha arrived in Israel Saturday on a three-day private visit that newsmen have described as an embarrassment. Mr. Botha was greeted by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Ministry officials at the airport, where neither Mr. Botha nor the Israelis answered reporters' questions. All Israeli newspapers have said Israel was embarrassed by the visit and tried to persuade the South Africans to cancel it. Israel maintains close economic and military ties with South Africa.

M'bow in Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — The director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Amadou Mahtar M'bow, arrived in Libya for an official visit, the Libyan news agency JANA reported Sunday. The brief dispatch said Mr. M'bow will hold talks with Libyan officials on increasing cooperation between the UNESCO and Libya.

Fabius, Thatcher make Gulf stopovers

KUWAIT (R) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius made a brief stopover in Kuwait Sunday on his way home attending the funeral of assassinated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. Foreign Ministry officials said Mr. Fabius was taken on a brief tour of Kuwait City by Minister of Commerce and Industry Jassim Al Marzouk before leaving for home. They gave no further details. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, also on her way home from New Delhi, meanwhile made a brief stopover in Bahrain where she was met by Interior Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, the Gulf News Agency said.

Israel seeks UNDOF extension

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said Sunday it wanted a six-month extension on the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF), stationed on the Golan Heights. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said ministry Director-General David Kimche informed UNDOF Commander General Carl Gustaf Stahl of Israel's desire.

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Beirut delays pullout talks with Israel

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon Sunday asked the United Nations to postpone troop withdrawal talks with Israel, due to have opened Monday, because the cabinet was unable to meet to endorse the negotiations or appoint the military delegates.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is also foreign minister, told Reuters he had made the request "because it was impossible for the cabinet to meet due to the absence of some ministers."

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Lebanon and Israel had agreed to put off for a few days the U.N.-sponsored talks, which are aimed at arranging the withdrawal of some 12,000 Israeli occupation troops from South Lebanon.

Mr. Karami has insisted on a full meeting of his "national unity" cabinet to approve the principle of beginning talks with Israel under U.N. auspices and to agree on a team of military officers to represent Lebanon.

The absence from Beirut of two key ministers, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri, dashed Mr. Karami's hopes that the cabinet would meet in time to do so.

Both Lebanon and Israel have been asked to name military representatives to discuss South Lebanon, which has been occupied by Israel since its June 1982 invasion.

Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri announced that they trusted Mr. Karami to make the necessary decisions on delegates alone. But government sources said neither Mr. Karami nor President Amin Gemayel was willing to do so without a firm commitment from the opposition leaders that the delegates and their decisions would not be challenged later. The sources asked not to be named.

Militias led by Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt, and aided by Syria, declined to comment on Mr. Khaddam's meeting with Mr. Murphy, who arrived Saturday night after several meetings with Israeli leaders on the withdrawal talks.

Khaddam joins Gemayel, Berri in Algeria

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam was Sunday flying to Algiers, joining Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and cabinet minister Nabih Berri there after talks in Damascus with a top U.S. official and the speaker of Lebanon's parliament, Arab diplomatic sources said.

There was no official explanation of his visit, which comes just hours after Lebanon asked for a postponement of talks with Israel on withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel flew to Algiers earlier Sunday on his first official visit to the country.

Mr. Berri, head of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and minister for South Lebanon, has been there since Thursday and failed to return to Beirut for a planned meeting of the national unity cabinet Sunday.

It had been due to agree a negotiating team for the talks with Israel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he had been forced to ask for postponement of the talks, originally set for Monday, because of the cabinet's failure to meet.

The diplomatic sources said both Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Khaddam were due to meet Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, but could give no further details of the reasons for the sudden flurry of diplomatic activity.

Mr. Khaddam, who played a key role in piecing together a ceasefire between Lebanon's warring factions earlier this year, earlier had separate meetings with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and Hussein Al Hussein, speaker of the Lebanese parliament.

Both Syrian and U.S. officials

forced Lebanon to cancel a U.S.-mediated troop withdrawal accord with Israel last March, saying it damaged Lebanon's sovereignty by giving Israel a role in policing the south.

Syria, which strongly supports Mr. Karami's six-month-old government, has said it approves the new talks provided they result in an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam last week tried to persuade Lebanese factions to set aside their political differences and agree on sending Lebanese army units to the south in readiness to take over when the Israeli leave.

Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt recently threatened to resign from the cabinet, saying Mr. Gemayel is stalling on political reforms.

Mr. Karami said rival militias now in control of the coast road south had agreed in principle to let a new army brigade deploy up to Israeli lines at the Awali River.

Mr. Junblatt said in a speech Sunday he had no objections to sending the army south, as long as this was not a pretext for regaining control of militia-held areas in and around Beirut.

He said the creation of new brigades was unjustifiable and expressed fears they would "embrace the agents in the south, those who collaborated with the (Israeli) occupation."

Israel has said it will withdraw from the south only if an Israeli-armed militia, the Christian-led "South Lebanon Army," remains in control of territory along its northern border.

declined to comment on Mr. Khaddam's meeting with Mr. Murphy, who arrived Saturday night after several meetings with Israeli leaders on the withdrawal talks.

Among preconditions for withdrawal, Israel insists Syria and Lebanon should guarantee the "security" on its northern border.

Syria, however, insists on an unconditional withdrawal and comments by its official media Sunday reflected an increasingly hostile stance on the issue.

The government daily Tishrin called Israel's decision to enter U.N.-sponsored withdrawal talks "a victory for Lebanon in coordination with Syria," saying Israel had retreated on previous conditions it had set for such negotiations.

It pointed to a previous Israel condition that it would only enter direct talks with Lebanese leaders or U.S.-mediated indirect negotiations, and noted Israel had previously U.N. mediation.

Al Baath, newspaper of the ruling Baath Socialist Party, said Israel had only two choices in South Lebanon.

"Israel can withdraw without condition or stay and face more strikes," it said, referring to daily attacks against Israeli troops in the occupied territory.

"Either way, it will be a victory for Lebanon, Syria and the Arab masses," Al Baath said.

Tishrin quoted the Lebanese parliament speaker as saying Lebanon, too, rejected Israel's demand for "security guarantees."

"Lebanon is not concerned for the security of Israel. Lebanon is only concerned about the security of its own land," it quoted Mr. Hussein as saying.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chats with Iraq's Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Mr. Izzat Ibrahim, upon the prince's arrival in Baghdad Sunday. Second from right is Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar with an unidentified official (Petra photo)

Indian violence subsides 4 days after Gandhi's death

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India was returning to normal Sunday after four days of savage anti-Sikh violence left 900 people dead but isolated incidents of arson and murder continued.

Fresh violence was reported from Ghaziabad industrial town 20 kilometres northeast of Delhi where nine bodies were found on a local train. Officials said a factory in the town was set on fire.

More incidents of arson were also reported from a steel town in eastern Orissa state, but generally the pace of the violence, sparked by the murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by two Sikhs last Wednesday, appeared to be slowing.

New Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who set light to the cremation pyre of his mother beside the River Jamuna here Saturday, pushed through tough measures to stop the killings.

The army, sometimes using armoured personnel carriers (APCs) were rushing to any trouble spots in the Delhi region, and newly appointed Delhi Governor M.M.K. Wali told reporters: "We hope to be able to totally control the situation maybe by tonight."

Mr. Wali said 458 people had been killed in Delhi during the unrest and police had opened fire in 102 separate incidents. But he said only one incident occurred in the capital Sunday when a man was injured in a knife attack.

One big problem facing Mr. Gandhi's government is the thousands of Sikhs sheltering in ref-

ugee camps and temples throughout the country. In Delhi alone, there are 20,000 Sikhs in nine camps.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa of Calcutta and three of her nuns were among the first visitors comforting refugees Sunday morning.

Armed guards were stationed on trains leaving the capital Sunday to prevent a repeat of massacres of Sikh passengers that has left scores dead.

The Indian government ordered Saturday that no train would leave the two railway stations — New Delhi and Old Delhi — without armed escorts.

'Conspiracy' reports

Reuters quoted police sources as saying that a man accused of being a mastermind in the plot to kill Mrs. Gandhi left India a week before she was assassinated.

They said one of the Sikh bodyguards who shot the prime minister on Wednesday had told police the man headed Sikh extremist activities in New Delhi and had administered an oath to him to kill Mrs. Gandhi.

The sources said the alleged mastermind had left the country 10 days ago, fuelling a belief by police that there was a conspiracy backed by Sikhs living abroad.

The man's house in a Delhi suburb was burnt down by an angry mob the day after Mrs. Gandhi was murdered.

The bodyguard, Sarwant Singh,

was shot and wounded by other guards immediately after he and a colleague assassinated Mrs. Gandhi. The second bodyguard was killed.

Satwant Singh was taken to a Delhi hospital where police have been interrogating him.

Satwant Singh's wife was arrested in northern Punjab state, a centre of Sikh separatist extremism, where the population is more than half Sikh, the mass-circulation English-language Hindustan Times claimed.

Mrs. Singh, whose first name was not given, disclosed that "some army general was behind the murder plot," the Hindustan Times claimed.

The Indian Express said, however, that Satwant Singh had made several "misleading statements" in his interrogation, "often naming conspirators or mentors who are non-existent or dead."

The Independent Statesman newspaper reported Thursday that an unnamed major general of the Indian army based in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, had been implicated in the alleged plot to assassinate the prime minister.

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Attacks on Sikhs likely to affect Indian economy, page 7

Rajiv Gandhi impresses world leaders: Zia seeks new approach towards ties with India; Gandhi assassins shot in guardhouse, report says, page 8

Bethlehem bus attacker remanded into custody

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli army trooper, one of four soldiers held for questioning over a rocket attack last Sunday on an Arab bus, was remanded Sunday for 15 days.

David Ben-Shimon told an Israeli court he had carried out the attack in which a Palestinian was killed and 10 were wounded because "I could not accept the spilling of Jewish blood for nothing."

The bus attack in Jerusalem happened days after two Israelis were shot dead near the occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem. A Palestinian was arrested for the shootings.

Police said Saturday Ben-

Shimon would be charged with firing the rocket.

Another soldier was remanded until Wednesday on suspicion of withholding information about the incident and a woman soldier was being held for questioning. A fourth soldier, held earlier, had been released, police said.

Ben-Shimon had also admitted tossing a grenade into an Arab cafe in Jerusalem's Old City last month, police said Sunday.

The attack on the bus sparked a week of violent Palestinian demonstrations in the West Bank and prompted authorities to close down Bethlehem University for four days.

Hundreds dying daily in Ethiopian province

KOREM, Ethiopia (Agencies) — Hundreds of Ethiopians are dying every day in the northern province of Wollo, many of them succumbing to starvation and disease on the road to aid centres, relief officials say.

In the past 10 days, both Western and Soviet bloc countries have begun an airlift of emergency supplies but they have not yet reached places where starving peasants are congregating such as Korem, 400 kilometres north of Addis Ababa.

Reporters returning from a

two-day trip to Wollo province Saturday saw thousands of famine-stricken peasants on the road, walking to relief centres in search of food.

Some carried their wives, husbands or children on makeshift stretchers. Others, too weak to walk, lay by the side of the road waiting to die.

The government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) estimates that three consecutive years of drought have afflicted 1.2 million of the province's

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Nishanov urges Arab unity

AMMAN (J.T.) — Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafiq Nishanov Sunday called on the Arab World to intensify joint efforts to face Israel's expansionist policies in the area, saying that only the Israelis benefit from Arab disunity and lack of coordination. Mr. Nishanov was speaking in a celebration held here by the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society to mark the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution. The ambassador praised relations between Amman and Moscow and said his country appreciated His Majesty King Hussein's support for the Soviet Union's call for an international conference on the Middle East. "We are convinced that such a conference can lead to a just solution in the Middle East," Mr. Nishanov said, adding that the credibility of other countries vis-a-vis the question of peace should be judged according to their position on the Soviet proposals.

Crown Prince arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, on his way back from New Delhi after attending the funeral Saturday of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, arrived here Sunday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the Crown Prince, who earlier made a stopover in Oman, said his visit to Iraq was within the framework of relations between Iraq and Jordan and consultations between the two countries.

Prince Hassan also said he was happy to be in Baghdad and hoped to be briefed by Iraqi leaders on the current situation on the battlefield in the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

The Crown Prince also reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in the war.

The Crown Prince was received upon arrival in Baghdad by Iraqi Vice-President Izzat Ibrahim, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and senior members of the Iraqi government.

Prince Hassan arrived in Iraq from Oman, where he was received by Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id earlier Sunday. He conveyed to the Omani leader greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and the people of Jordan and reviewed with him the current Arab situation and issues of common interest to Jordan and Oman.

Later, Sultan Qaboos hosted a luncheon in honour of Prince Hassan and the official delegation accompanying him, which includes Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar.

Prince Hassan arrived in Muscat Saturday evening from New Delhi where he attended the funeral of Mrs. Gandhi, who was assassinated Wednesday.

Following the funeral ceremonies, Prince Hassan made a statement describing the death of the Indian Prime Minister as a great loss to the Indian people and the Third World. He paid tribute to Mrs. Gandhi's services and efforts to promote the Non-Aligned Movement and her support for Arab causes.

Prince Hassan also wished the Indian government and people success and prosperity.

While in New Delhi, Prince Hassan also held talks with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French Premier Laurent Fabius as well as several other heads of delegations of friendly Arab and Muslim countries attending the funeral of Mrs. Gandhi.

Military delegation arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — A Jordanian military delegation arrived in Cairo Sunday for a 10-day visit during which it will tour Egyptian military installations and participate in Air Force Day celebrations, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. It said the delegation was headed by Major-General Ahmad Alaeddin, inspector-general of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Baz calls for new American initiative

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser Sunday urged a new Middle East peace initiative by the United States after next Tuesday's presidential election.

Osama Al Baz told the newspaper Al Ahram in an interview that he believed the next U.S. administration would reaffirm support for President Reagan's 1982 proposal, calling for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan.

"Now that the U.S. elections are nearly over, the new U.S. administration must play an effective role in the Middle East," Mr. Baz was quoted as saying.

"We think they will reiterate their commitment to the Reagan plan and this could be a helping factor but not adequate. We need further steps... the situation now calls for a more solid position from the United States," Mr. Baz added.

Mr. Baz denied that talks Mr. Mubarak has held in Europe indicated an Egyptian shift away from the U.S. as a peacemaker.

"It would be a mistake to shift from one party to another," he said. "We must maintain contacts with all parties, whether the U.S., the European Community, the Soviet Union, Israel or the Non-Aligned Movement."

Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador Alexander Belonogov met Sunday with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and discussed bilateral relations and Middle East issues.

"We discussed issues of mutual interest, developing bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East," Mr. Belonogov told reporters following the meeting. "My discussions with Egyptian leaders is aimed at creating understanding between our two countries," he added.

Mr. Belonogov is the first Soviet ambassador to Egypt in three years. Relations between the two countries had been strained for more than a decade after late President Anwar Sadat expelled 17,000 Soviet military personnel in 1972.

PFLP claims rocket attack on Bisan Valley

DAMASCUS (R) — A military spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Sunday said the PFLP was responsible for a Katyusha rocket attack on Israel's Bisan Valley Saturday night.

In a statement released here he said PFLP commandos based inside Israel launched the attack, in which he said several people were killed or wounded.

Israeli military officials said troops found remnants of two Katyushas fired into Bisan Valley Saturday night and contended they could have been fired from Jordan.

The PFLP statement said the attack was launched against "right-wing Zionists" who were trying to drive Palestinians out of their homeland.

Israel launches crucial 3-month price freeze

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel embarked Sunday on a three-month wage-and-price freeze whose success in reducing 800 per cent annual inflation could determine the fate of the "national unity" government.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai, announcing the start of the freeze after it gained cabinet approval, hailed the plan as a turning point in the serious economic deterioration of recent years. But differences in interpretation between the government and the trade unions quickly emerged.

"The basic idea is we have three months to adjust the root factors of the economy," Mr. Modai told a press conference.

An aide to Prime Minister Shimon Peres said the nine parties of the coalition, which are deeply divided over non-economic issues, would find it hard to stay together if the plan failed.

"In many ways, this agreement represents this government's raison d'être," he said.

Mr. Peres took an active part in

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CAEU urges promotion of joint economic action

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi Sunday appealed to Arab states to do all they can to promote joint economic action with a view to fulfilling the objectives of the Arab economic unity agreement and the provisions of the Arab Common Market.

Mr. Obeidi was addressing the opening session of a CAEU meeting being held at deputy representatives level at the CAEU's headquarters in Amman.

He said that joint Arab action was now more necessary than at any time in the past in view of the Arab and international economic circumstances and "the imperialist and Zionist threats which the Arab nation is confronting."

"The present situation requires from all Arab states to work seriously together and lay down pro-

grammes for economic integration," Mr. Obeidi said. In his speech, Mr. Obeidi reviewed the Arab economic situation and stressed the need for creating an Arab economic bloc which, he said, is the only means for confronting adverse and negative situations and difficulties resulting from the current world economic recession.

Mr. Obeidi pointed out that the gross national Arab production has been receding over the past years "because the Arab region is

affected by the world economic recession and due to a drop in oil revenues."

"The Arab states should try to strengthen their relations with one another through economic cooperation and by carrying out joint ventures in industry and agriculture," Mr. Obeidi said.

The meeting which is attended by representatives of 10 Arab countries will follow up the implementation of previous CAEU's resolutions and will prepare for the CAEU's 42nd session due to be held at ministers of finance, economy and trade level in Amman in the first week of December.

Countries represented at the meeting are: Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Palestine, Libya, South Yemen and Somalia.



Deputy representatives from 10 Arab countries meet at a preparatory meeting for the 42nd session of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) at the council headquarters in Amman Sunday (Petra photo)

Iran persuading rebel Kurds to surrender

TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian authorities, who say they have broken the back of a rebellion by autonomy-seeking Kurds, are now stepping up efforts to persuade the rebels to surrender, according to diplomats here.

Deputy Interior Minister Abbas Akhondji said during a recent visit to the north-west, scene of the rebellion, that anyone who surrendered would be well treated, even leaders of the main rebel organisation, the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP).

The Tehran government used to say it would pardon only those rebels who had not been involved in killings. But it lifted this limitation a few months ago.

The National News Agency IRNA reported recently that Gagarin Samitko, leader of one KDP faction, had given himself up.

Foreign journalists based in Tehran are barred from travelling to the mainly Kurdish region of the north-west, and independent confirmation of what is going on is hard to come by.

Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi said last month that the back of the Kurdish rebellion had been broken though scattered sabotage could be expected.

The Kurdish fighters could no longer offer resistance to government forces, he said. The authorities said 2,000 Kurdish rebels surrendered and were pardoned during an anti-rebel operation in the summer.

According to the authorities, this brought the total of rebels who have given themselves up to 6,000 since revolutionary and spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered the autonomy movement to be crushed shortly after the 1979 revolution.

In Tehran several thousand people demonstrated Sunday outside the former U.S. embassy on the fifth anniversary of its seizure by radical students and officials gave no indication that U.S.-

Iranian relations might ease.

Eyewitnesses said the crowd was noticeably less than in previous years and much attention was given to another anniversary — Khomeini's expulsion to Turkey by the Shah of Iran 20 years ago Sunday.

The main speaker at Sunday's rally was Muhammad Mousavi-Khoeiniha, now the cleric in charge of organising pilgrimages to Mecca and who in 1979 was Khomeini's representative among the students holding the U.S. hostages.

Last year's demonstration outside the former embassy was addressed by Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi.

President Ali Khamenei said in a newspaper interview the door for the U.S. to return to Iran was shut and would remain so for a long while.

"Our first revolution threw the Americans out the door," the president told the Tehran newspaper Islamic Republic. "They wanted to sneak back through the window."

"The takeover of the den of espionage (the embassy) was a move that shut the window totally on their faces and it is going to be shut for a long while."

Majlis (parliament) Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told Sunday's parliamentary session the embassy seizure showed to the world that no matter how invulnerable the superpowers, they could not resist the will of nations.

In some rooms, work continues on reconstructing documents from shredded pieces of paper found in the embassy detailing U.S. diplomatic activities. So far, 41 volumes have been published, containing 1,739 reconstructed documents.

Seminar calls for Arab newspaper in West

AMMAN (J.T.) — At the end of the first session of a major international seminar on misunderstandings between the West and the Arab World, a call was made this week in Paris for a new international Arab Daily newspaper to be published in the West — either in French or English.

The seminar entitled "Crossed Wires," aims to help put an end to the misconception the two sides have of each other and which their respective presses perpetuate. There was a general agreement that both sides are at fault.

The seminar attended by top Arab and Western editors and journalists as well as several European elder statesmen including former Chancellors of West Germany and Austria, Helmut Schmidt and Bruno Kreisky, accused the Western media for being interested only in the more sensational stories coming out of the Middle East and for stereotyping the Arabs.

The proposal to set up an international daily giving the Arab view a responsible airing came in response to questions on how the Arab case could be better presented.

The onus had to be on the Arab press, it was felt. But not the Euro-based Arabic press. There was an apparent widespread acceptance that these papers are not able to present the Arab case in the West for the simple reason that few Westerners read Arabic.

There would have to be a publication in the language of those whose opinions it hopes to influence.

Egypt, U.S. to carry out war games

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and the U.S. begin three days of military exercises Monday to test the Egyptian Armed Forces ability to repel air and naval attacks, Egyptian and American officials said Sunday.

In the war games, code-named "Sea Winds", ships and fighter planes from the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean will play the

"attackers." U.S. embassy officials declined to give any details of the manoeuvres. A similar news blackout was clamped on last year's exercises code-named "Brightstar."

Western diplomats said Egypt preferred to see little publicity around joint exercises with the U.S. at a time when it hoped for

improved ties with the rest of the Arab World.

Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said last week Egyptian Navy, Airforce and air defence units would take part in the exercises in coordination with the Americans. The location of Sixth Fleet ships taking part was not given.

Chad unlikely to wreck OAU summit

By Claude Regis

BRAZZAVILLE — Twenty-eight months after Hissene Habre swept to power in Chad, diplomats say he appears to have strengthened his hold on the country despite a stalemate with rebels in the north and armed opposition in the south.

By contrast, former President Goukouni Oueddei, ousted by President Habre in June 1982, looks increasingly isolated following rebel splits, the diplomats and Chadian sources say.

They believe the failure of peace talks between the rival groups in the Congo capital, Brazzaville, at the end of October is unlikely to disrupt this week's 20th anniversary summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa.

The vexed issue of which faction represents the legitimate government in drought-hit Chad has long troubled African diplomacy. In the past, ideological splits over Chad and the Western Saharan conflict have pushed the OAU close to collapse.

But last year Mr. Habre took Chad's seat at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Ethiopia virtually unopposed.

Mr. Habre is regarded as Chad's legitimate ruler by most of the world and OAU members tend to recognise whoever controls the Chad capital N'Djamena, they said.

The OAU summit, starting on Nov. 12, will coincide with the mid-November deadline for the withdrawal from Chad of 3,000

French troops, which intervened on Mr. Habre's side last year to help stop the fighting, and 5,000 Libyan soldiers backing Mr. Goukouni.

Though the peace talks in Brazzaville failed due to wrangling over the legitimacy issue, 150 Chadians of a dozen opposed political and military groups talked together for a week and agreed to meet again later.

This would have been unthinkable at one time and the talks were seen as a partial success by delegates of most factions who attended and by the Congolese government.

Two attempts to hold the OAU's 19th summit in Libya in 1982 were abandoned when a quorum could not be reached because of entrenched positions in the so-called progressive and moderate camps over Chad and the Western Sahara.

Whether or not fighting resumes once France and Libya have completed their withdrawal from Chad is unlikely to have any impact on this year's summit, diplomats said.

Following the French intervention, Chad was effectively split in two. If Mr. Habre and Mr. Goukouni decided to settle the issue by force, they would probably wait until the foreign troops had left, the diplomats said.

The OAU can argue that unlike previous peace efforts it was not involved in the Brazzaville talks and therefore not responsible for their failure, the sources said.

The talks resulted from months of diplomatic efforts by left-

leaning Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso who has shifted from open support of Mr. Goukouni to neutrality, they said.

Trouble began even before the talks really got under way when the 60-strong delegation from Mr. Goukouni's Libyan-backed Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) boycotted the first session because there was no OAU involvement.

Adoum Yacoub, GUNT's foreign secretary, only agreed to attend after he received assurances from Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba.

Conference sources said he told Mr. Yacoub the Brazzaville meeting had been endorsed by the OAU and that an OAU official would be present if a summit followed the preparatory talks.

The GUNT insisted on OAU involvement because its claim to legitimacy rests on an OAU-sponsored agreement reached in Lagos in 1977, setting up a provisional government out of 11 previously warring factions to rule Chad until elections could be held.

During the Brazzaville talks Mr. Habre's Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou ruled out any return to OAU-type power-sharing. Mr. Habre has repeatedly argued that the OAU has too many problems of its own to settle as complex an issue as Chad.

Although the Addis Ababa summit is likely to call for a resumption of peace talks, one Congo-based French diplomat said it will concentrate on other issues now the Chadians have shown they can meet on their own.

Islamic Jihad threatens American installations

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — The Islamic Jihad group, which has claimed responsibility for most of the attacks against American installations in the Middle East, has threatened to hit U.S. institutions in the region within the next 48 hours, the Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station reported Sunday.

The broadcast said the organisation's threat maintained that "the operation will surprise the Americans." It gave no other details.

A reporter at the station, who asked not to be named, said that the information had come from "Lebanese sources" whom the reporter refused to identify.

Islamic Jihad, which translates as Islamic holy war, is a shadowy group, believed made up of fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslims, which has claimed murderous anti-American attacks in recent years.

The latest threat comes on the heels of warnings issued in Beirut and Washington that Americans in the area may be the target of terrorists prior to the U.S. presidential election on Tuesday.

U.S. authorities in recent days had asked the Lebanese government to reduce and closely monitor Lebanese helicopter flights over U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew's residence in the suburb of Yarz east

of Beirut for fear of an aerial attack, local radios and U.S. newspapers have reported.

The residence is the only manned U.S. diplomatic mission in Lebanon following the Sept. 20 bombing of the embassy's "annex" in east Beirut. The annex and the embassy's main west Beirut branch have been closed since, and more than half of the American diplomats and all of their dependents have been moved out of Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad had claimed responsibility for the September blast that killed at least 14 people, including two Americans.

On Friday, the American television network ABC said the aircraft carrier, USS Eisenhower, has been held in the eastern Mediterranean and that other U.S. military forces were put on heightened alert to deal with a possible terrorist attack.

And the Washington Post reported on Saturday that another aircraft carrier, the USS Independence, has been dispatched to the eastern Mediterranean for the same reason.

The Post cited unnamed administration officials as saying the Independence was dispatched partly because of intelligence reports that an American target may be hit in Lebanon or, possibly, the U.S. embassy in Cyprus.

Israel reportedly cancels arms deal with Tehran

By James Adams

After four years of supplying arms to Iran for the war with Iraq, Israel has cut off supplies of essential munitions such as artillery shells and tank spares. This may be one reason why the expected Iranian offensive against Iraq's front line has been delayed so long.

Since 1981 a steady stream of arms including tyres for Phantom jets, spares and ammunition for Chieftain tanks, and small arms ammunition for the army has flowed from Israel to Iran. The flow has stopped because Israel wants out of the spares that Iran wants and there has been a running argument over late payments for arms delivered.

The original deal was stitched together by the then Israeli Deputy Defence Minister, Mordechai Zippori, at a meeting in Paris with representatives of the Ayatollah Khomeini at the beginning of 1980.

The Israelis had become extremely concerned about the safety of Jews in Iran following the arrest and execution of the president of the Jewish community in Iran who was shot as a Zionist spy. The Israeli government felt that this might be the precursor to a widespread campaign against Jews in Iran and there was a fear that thousands might be killed.

Mr. Zippori was authorised to offer Iran a wide range of arms at the regular market price. As part of the deal, Iran had to agree to provide protection for all Jews liv-

ing in the country and to allow emigration when requested.

Israel thus received both a financial and political benefit from the deal. To avoid a public outcry, the deal was disguised. The Israeli government allowed a local arms dealer, David Koolit, to buy "impulse" government arms. These were then sold to a Geneva-based company which was a front for the Khomeini regime.

The first shipment of 155mm artillery shells and 109mm recoilless rifle ammunition worth \$9m was ready to be shipped from the Israeli port of Eilat to Iran in 1980 before the American hostages were released from the U.S. embassy in Tehran. But the CIA heard of the deal and the U.S. Ambassador in Israel, Sam Lewis, warned the then Israeli Defence Minister, Ezer Weizman, that it should not proceed while the Americans were still captive. The shipment was delayed until the hostages were released.

Since that first deal, hundreds of Jews have been allowed to leave Iran, and all persecutions of Jews inside the country has stopped. Iranian Jews have turned up in Israel — one paid cash for the Jerusalem Sheraton in 1981 — and others have settled in Bnei Brak, Haifa, and Tel Aviv.

Now that the arms for Jews deal has been cancelled the future of the several thousand Jews remaining in the country is uncertain — The Sunday Times, London.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:00..... Koran	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 I Like it Here
17:10..... Caroons	06:45 Letter from London 06:50 Reflections
17:20..... Children Programme	07:00 World News 07:05
17:25..... Children Programme	07:10 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
17:30..... Children Programme	07:30 Letterbox 07:45 Recording of the
17:35..... Local Folklore Programme	Week 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 A World
17:40..... News in Arabic	Edgeways 08:00 World News 08:09
17:45..... Armed Forces Programme	08:30 Sarah and Company 18:00 World
17:50..... Programme Review	News 18:09 Reflections 18:15 Nineteen
18:00..... News Programme	Eighty Four 18:30 Anything Goes 11:00
18:05..... News in Arabic	World News 11:09 British Press Review
18:10..... Local Comedy	11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books
18:15..... Programme Review	11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Peebles' Choice
18:20..... Arabic Series	12:00 News Summary 12:15 Music
18:25..... Arabic Series	Through the Looking Glass 12:30 Music
18:30..... News in Arabic	Now 12:00 World News 12:09 News

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00..... French Programme
18:10..... News in French
18:20..... News in Hebrew
18:30..... Comedy: Just Good Friends
18:40..... Documentary: Heart of the Dragon
18:50..... News in English
19:00..... Jemima Shore

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00..... Light Music	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 I Like it Here
07:30..... Newsdesk	06:45 Letter from London 06:50 Reflections
08:00..... Morning Show	07:00 World News 07:05
08:30..... News Summary	07:10 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
08:45..... Morning Show	07:30 Letterbox 07:45 Recording of the
09:00..... News Summary	Week 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 A World
09:15..... Old Favourites	Edgeways 08:00 World News 08:09
09:30..... News Summary	08:30 Sarah and Company 18:00 World
09:45..... News Summary	News 18:09 Reflections 18:15 Nineteen
10:00..... Classical Show Case	Eighty Four 18:30 Anything Goes 11:00
10:15..... Pop Session	World News 11:09 British Press Review
10:30..... News Bulletin	11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books
10:45..... News Bulletin	11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Peebles' Choice
11:00..... Over a Cup of Tea	12:00 News Summary 12:15 Music
11:15..... Concert Hour	Through the Looking Glass 12:30 Music
11:30..... News Summary	Now 12:00 World News 12:09 News
11:45..... News Summary	12:10 World News 12:19 News
12:00..... News Summary	12:30 Letter from London 12:45 The World Today
12:15..... News Summary	12:50 World News 12:59 News
12:30..... News Summary	13:00 World News 13:09 News
12:45..... News Summary	13:10 World News 13:19 News
13:00..... News Summary	13:20 World News 13:29 News
13:15..... News Summary	13:30 World News 13:39 News
13:30..... News Summary	13:40 World News 13:49 News
13:45..... News Summary	13:50 World News 13:59 News
14:00..... News Summary	14:00 World News 14:09 News
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19:30..... News Summary	17:40 World News 17:49 News
19:45..... News Summary	17:50 World News 17:59 News
20:00..... News Summary	18:00 World News 18:09 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Painting exhibition by Suha Tamim at 5:00 p.m. at the Petra Bank gallery, head office, Wadi Saqr, Amman, until Nov. 7.

* An exhibition of artificial flowers at the Turkish Cultural Centre, until Nov. 6.

* An exhibition of dolls and puppets from Russia at the Royal Cultural Centre until Nov. 5.

FILM

"Greek film week in Amman" held at the Royal Cultural Centre from Nov. 1 to Nov. 8.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. tel. 6610267
American Centre .. 44371
American Centre Library .. 41520
British Council .. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre .. 37009
Goethe Institute .. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 39777
Haya Arts Centre .. 665195
Husseini Youth City .. 667181
Y.W.C.A. .. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. .. 664251
Amman Municipal Library .. 36111
University of Jordan .. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muzana, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Assiatic Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 771361.
Syrian Catholic Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Assiatic International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

06:32..... Fajr
07:56..... (Sunrise) Duha
11:20..... Dhuhur
14:22..... 'Asr
16:43..... Maghreb
18:46..... Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 33350, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
06:50..... Cairo (MS)
07:30..... Beirut (RJ)
08:30..... Agaba (RJ)
09:45..... Kuwait (RJ)
09:45..... Cairo (RJ)
09:55..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
09:55..... Doha, Muscat (RJ)
10:00..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:10..... Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
10:20..... Beirut (RJ)
10:40..... Kuwait (RJ)
10:40..... Doha, Muscat (RJ)
10:50..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)
10:55..... Baghdad, Istanbul (JU)
11:30..... Bangkok (RJ)
11:30..... Cairo (RJ)
11:30..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
11:30..... Vienna, Chicago (RJ)
11:30..... Kuwait (RJ)
11:30..... Doha, Muscat (RJ)
11:30..... Istanbul, Baghdad (JU)
11:30..... Kuwait (RJ)
11:30..... Doha, Muscat (RJ)
11:30..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:30..... Jeddah (RJ)
11:30..... Doha, Muscat (RJ)
11:30..... Baghdad (RJ)
11:30..... Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
11:30..... Cairo (RJ)
11:30..... Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)

DEPARTURES
05:45..... Cairo (RJ)
07:00..... Beirut (RJ)
07:15..... Agaba (RJ)
07:50..... Kuwait (RJ)
08:30..... Cairo (RJ)
08:30..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
08:30..... Doha, Muscat (RJ)
08:30..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
08:30..... Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
08:30..... Beirut (RJ)

Board reviews building code, national energy book

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Building Code (NBC) higher board held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Minister of Public Works Ra'if Nijem to discuss the progress in preparing the code and to review recommendations of an ad hoc committee. A board spokesman said later that the board decided to issue a special national guidebook on energy in view of its importance and the effect of energy on the national economy.

The board has requested that the Royal Scientific Society, where the building research centre is located, to issue the guidebook before the end of 1985. Ministers of industry and trade, municipal and rural affairs and the environment and transport as well as the Housing Corporation's director, the dean of Engineering Faculty at the University of Jordan and the president of the Jordanian Engineering Association attended the meeting.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet endorses Egyptian trade protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday endorsed a trade protocol agreement with Egypt signed last month. The cabinet also approved the minutes of the joint Jordanian Egyptian economic committee meeting that covered bilateral cooperation in trade, industry, energy, transport and tourism, and the exchange of manpower and cooperation in planning affairs.

Arab tourism talks to open today

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Arab Tourism Organisation will open an extraordinary session in Amman Monday. The four-day meeting to be attended by representatives of various Arab states will elect a secretary general and will endorse several bylaws governing administrative and financial affairs. The delegates will also discuss a pan-Arab tourism strategy.

Tarawneh opens civil defence centres

IRBID (Petra) — Civil Defence Director Khaled Tarawneh opened in Irbid governorate Sunday a civil defence centre at Taibeh. The new centre has been provided with two fire engines, first aid supplies and qualified staff. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Irbid's district governor, the mayor and other officials. Major General Tarawneh later opened a temporary civil defence centre at the permanent site of Yarmouk University to offer services to a number of neighbouring villages.

IDB loans JD 45,000 to enterprises

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) granted 33 loans worth JD 45,000 to various small enterprises and artisans last month to raise the total loans offered in the past 10 months to JD 142,000. A bank spokesman said that the loans went to finance projects in carpentry, aluminium and blacksmithy workshops, solar heaters, auto maintenance workshops, photography, bakeries and confectioneries.

Court sentences, fines embezzlers

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Jordanians have been given jail terms and were fined for embezzling public funds. A spokesman for the military court said that Maher Mohammad Ali Al Awad was sentenced to 15 years in jail and will pay a fine of JD 870 and Abdul Rahmad Saleh will go to prison for two and a half years and pay a fine of JD 161. The military governor has endorsed the sentences.



Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir (left) poses after presenting medals and certificates of merit to farmers who have contributed to the Highland Development Project by reclaiming land (Petra photo)

Agriculture Ministry honours farmers for reclamation of highland regions

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian men and women farmers were honoured by the Ministry of Agriculture Sunday for their efforts in reclaiming and cultivating highland areas.

A special ceremony was held on the occasion during which Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir presented medals and certificates of merit to the exemplary farmers in the course of the country's celebrations of World Food Day. The day has been chosen by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to honour rural women for their role in agricultural and social development and increasing food production.

A silver medal was presented to Mrs. Thurayya Mohammad Al Rashid from Al Alouk village in Zarqa district, and a bronze medal to Mr. Mahmoud Al Abed Al Hamidan and his wife from the village of Souf in Jerash district.

The 65-year old Mrs. Al Rashid had to bring up her children and at the same time cultivate her land between 1975 and 1983 following the death of her husband. She received assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture within a programme for developing the highlands. Mrs. Al Rashid ploughs the fields, grows crops by herself and she has planted fruit trees.

The 60-year-old Mr. Al Hamidan, the father of nine daughters and two young sons, embarked on reclaiming his land in 1970 and completed it in 1984 with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture and in cooperation with his wife and his daughters. Mr. Al Hamidan has three daughters who are now employed as teachers in Amman. The honoured farmers had been living in caves before they were offered assistance, and had made heavy sacrifices towards the cultivation of their fields. At present, both families live in new clean homes provided with the necessary facilities.

Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi, the representative of the United Nations World Food Programme in Amman Mr. Adnan Ra'ouf and other officials were among those attending the ceremony.

Ministry official leaves to attend education conference in Sweden

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international conference on "special education and guarantee of employment" which is due to open in Sweden Monday. Mr. Khader Qattan, the legal adviser to the Ministry of Education's special education department left for Sweden Sunday to take part in the three-day conference.

In a pre-departure statement, Mr. Qattan said that he will give a lecture to the conference discussing the gap between schools and the work market. Several leading experts in special education in Sweden will address the conference which will also discuss issues of social planning in Sweden.

Mr. Qattan said. He added that the participants in the conference will tour a number of schools and centres for the rehabilitation of the handicapped and will visit institutions concerned with social development.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The director general of the Jordan Finance Consortium (JFC) in London Mr. Maurice Constant arrived in Amman Sunday for a visit and talks on the consortium's operations which commenced last month.

The talks will mainly be with Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan who is also chairman of the JFC's board of directors and representative of the Jordanian government in the consortium. Mr. Constant will also hold talks with other officials and Jordanian businessmen.

Hijaz Railway Corporation lacks sufficient funds to revitalise, develop regional rail network for tourism, transport of goods

By Fathi Orqan

AMMAN — Jordan is one of the Arab countries which still lack proper railway services though elements for establishing railroads exist and the country's need for them is great. At present the Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) operates a line to carry phosphates produced at Hassa in southern Jordan to Aqaba for export. There is also a line linking Amman with Zarqa and one that goes to Ma'an. But while the first is occasionally operational according to the tourist season and depending on excursion trips undertaken by schools and foreign institutions, the other is totally inactive.

The railway linking Amman with Damascus has not been operated for some time and all indications are that this situation will continue indefinitely. A few years ago, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia discussed the prospect of reviving the Hijaz Railway which connects Damascus with Saudi Arabia through Jordan. The three countries set up a special committee to follow up studies on the project but no more has been heard about the committee or the project ever since.

Director General of the Jordanian side of the Hijaz Railway Corporation (HRC), Fares Al Sarairoh, was able to shed more light on the situation. He said that the designs for building a broader line and reactivating the rail system have been prepared and there is at present a permanent headquarters for the joint committee based in Damascus. According to the designs, building one kilometre of railroad will cost JD 1 million, but considering the length of the projected line and the HRC's limited resources there is no chance that sufficient amounts will be available for the project Mr. Sarairoh said.

Phosphates, goods

The Hijaz Railway used to transport phosphates from Ruseifa near Amman to Ras Al Naqab in southern Jordan and trains used to carry 30 per cent of the goods imported via Aqaba along with transporting cereals produced in southern Jordan to the north and to Beirut; and the trains returned with other goods for Jordan. Mr. Sarairoh pointed out. He said that now this process has ended.

The Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) is using part of the southern line to carry phosphates from Hassa to Aqaba, and goods have stopped reaching Amman or Beirut by train. But he added the Aqaba Railway Corporation is paying the HRC JD 140,000 annually to make up for the loss.

HRC deputy director Mutamen Imaduddin said there are plans for transporting cereals from Aqaba to Ministry of Supply silos in Jweideh, south of Amman, and fuel from the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company in Zarqa to regions in southern Jordan. He app-

aled to citizens living near the railways throughout the country to try to prevent any tampering with the lines and to refrain from causing damage so that the line can remain ready for service at any time.

Another HRC official, Mr. Sudki Lutfi, said that the present train carriages have been in use since 1918, and replacing them is bound to cost a lot of money. Also, the railroad is narrow and does not serve the modern requirements, he said. Mr. Lutfi said a trip from Amman to Zarqa lasts one hour not only because the train is old and slow, but also because irresponsible people obstruct its journey. Some people walk on the rails as they see the train approaching, place rocks on it or allow their children to stone the carriages as the train passes by.

One of the train's drivers, Mr. Daoud Mustafa, said that several years ago the train made six to seven daily trips in various directions carrying passengers or goods. Indeed the train used to be the main means of transport in Jordan before building the Desert Highway to Aqaba. Mr. Mustafa said. Trains, he added, are more economical for Jordan since they save fuel, are safer for passengers, are less polluting than vehicles and cost less to repair.

Mahmoud Al Battiri, who has been working for the Hijaz Railway for 30 years, says the trains should be made to reach main cities like Amman, Irbid and Ma'raq. If the present lines were ext-



One of the diesel engines operating on the Zarqa-Ma'raq line (Photo by Nasser Namrouti)

ended three to four kilometres to reach, say, Zarqa station, great numbers of passengers would be willing to use the train to commute to work daily, Mr. Battiri suggested.

Ottoman plans

According to Mr. Sarairoh, the idea of constructing the Hijaz Railway dates back to 1864 when a German engineer proposed to the Ottomans to build a railway line to connect Damascus with the Red Sea. The idea, he said was forgotten until 1900 when Sultan Abdul Hamid announced during his silver jubilee celebrations that he planned to build a railway to link Istanbul with Hijaz in the western parts of the Arabian Peninsula.

He issued a call to Muslims of his empire to collect the necessary funds to finance the project, which, he said, would facilitate the travel of pilgrims to Medina and Mecca, and saved them the trouble of travelling on animals, a trip that took months, and exposed the caravans to bedouin attacks on the way, Mr. Sarairoh said.

But, in fact, the idea of building the railway line had political and military objectives, Mr. Sarairoh said. The railway line, he explained, was needed to transport Turkish troops to the Arabian Peninsula without having to travel via the Suez Canal, and the line would no doubt strengthen Turkey's hold over the Arab countries in the region. The sultan's call for fund-raising was met with enthusiasm and land survey operations were conducted before embarking on the project. These surveys took six years to complete, Mr. Sarairoh added.

Soon afterwards, he said, a French company built a railway line linking Hama and Damascus, and an English company built one connecting the port of Haifa in Palestine with Der'a in southern Syria. The Der'a-Zarqa line was built also at this time followed by

Political disturbances

A railway line between Medina and Mecca was never built due to serious political disturbances inside the Ottoman Empire; and a trip by train from Damascus to Medina used to take two or three days, Mr. Sarairoh said. However, the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 put an end to all train trips from and to the Arabian Peninsula.

When the Ottomans entered the war on the side of Germany, the Hijaz Railway became the most important lifeline for Turkey in the Arabian Peninsula, and was used to reinforce Turkish troops stationed there, Mr. Sarairoh said. But the outbreak of the Great Arab Revolt, under Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali in 1916, caused total disruption of the Hijaz Railway, for the Arabs caused irreparable damage to at least 60-miles of the line, Mr. Sarairoh explained. He said that in 1930 and 1938 fresh attempts were made to rebuild the line from Ma'an to Medina which had been damaged during the war, but the attempts totally failed.

In the early 1950s, he said, a special committee was set up comprising the communications ministers of Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to rebuild the line, and then in 1956 the committee announced a tender for a feasibility study which was first awarded to a Polish firm and then to an American company. But due to a number of difficulties, mostly financial, the work was not carried out and a new tender was awarded to the Saudi Ibn Laden Company. This company, he said, required additional sums of money to implement the project, but the three countries refused to respond to the request and the work was never carried out. — Al Dustour

Indian life slowly returns to normal

(Continued from page 1)

It also implied that other senior army officers also were involved. The Defence Ministry denied the reports, calling them "baseless and false."

'Death threat'

In London, a Sikh secessionist leader who declared Saturday that Mrs. Gandhi deserved to die says he is under British police protection after receiving death threats.

Jagjit Singh Chauhan, president of the self-styled republic of Khalistan, said that anonymous callers told him his death had been decided on. He warned that there would be bloodshed in Britain if he was assassinated.

Mr. Chauhan told a news conference in London Saturday that Mrs. Gandhi earned death after the storming of the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar. He added that her son and successor Rajiv would suffer the same fate.

Scotland Yard declined to confirm or deny it was protecting Mr. Chauhan who said a police officer was guarding his west London home after the calls.

In New Delhi, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Saturday her government had wanted to prosecute Mr. Chauhan for incitement to violence but police had not found sufficient evidence.

Soviets repeat charges

In Moscow, despite strongly-worded U.S. complaints, the Soviet media have again implied that Washington was involved in Mrs. Gandhi's murder.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz protested forcefully about the Soviet media reports Saturday when he met Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov after Mrs. Gandhi's funeral.

But Mr. Shultz said Mr. Tikhonov had indicated the Soviet Union did not think the United States was linked to the assassination and suggested Washington was wrong to say the reports came from Moscow.

Nevertheless, the Soviet press and the official news agency TASS continued publishing reports strongly suggesting the United States had at least an indirect hand in the killing.

The Communist party daily Pravda said Sunday Mrs. Gandhi's foreign policy had displeased "the forces of imperialism and colonialism" — a reference to the United States and its allies.

As a result these forces had sought to encircle India with hostility and stir up internal rivalries. Vsevolod Ovchinnikov wrote in the paper's weekly international review column.

In an article headed "Who Guided the Murderer's Hand?" the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia) said Mrs. Gandhi's death was the result of a plot planned

"with help from overseas."

The day after Mrs. Gandhi was shot, the Soviet media said Washington funded Sikh separatists and charged that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was behind many political assassinations. Other East bloc media took a similar statement.

Cabinet expanded

Meanwhile, the new prime minister Sunday expanded the small emergency cabinet set up immediately after his mother's murder, retaining most of the ministers who had served Mrs. Gandhi.

The new list adds nine cabinet ministers, 21 ministers of state and 11 deputy ministers. All members of Mrs. Gandhi's government were included except Planning Minister P.C. Sethi and two ministers of state.

Political analysts said Mr. Gandhi had retained old faces to avert possible dissent within the ruling Congress (I) Party with barely two months before expected general elections.

Mr. Gandhi, a 40-year-old former airline pilot, toured tense areas of the capital before dawn Saturday, and again Saturday night after attending his mother's state funeral.

Priests will start removing Mrs. Gandhi's ashes from the funeral pyre Monday and the remains will later be immersed in rivers and scattered over mountains throughout the land.

Hundreds dying daily in Ethiopia

(Continued from page 1)

3.2 million peasants and destroyed their way of life.

Wollo is one of the provinces worst affected by the drought, which threatens famine for up to seven million people across the country. Tens of thousands of the province's people are on the march, having given up any attempt to grow crops. RRC officials

said. They are trekking towards places like Korem, where 31,000 drought victims are being cared for and 18,000 other peasants have set up scanty shelters awaiting the day when they or their children will be weak enough to qualify for assistance.

Yehuwalashet Demerew, the RRC's regional representative, says some 50 to 100 people at Korem die each day, many of them children too weak to survive hunger-associated illnesses and the chilling night cold at 3,000 metres altitude.

Among the tin-roofed shelters and plastic tents that make up the "intensive care" unit at Korem, there is a cluster of five canvas tents called the orphanage.

This would still leave an annual rate of about 200 per cent but would give the government valuable breathing space in which to cut its own budget.

Even after initialling the pact, the government and labour union were still arguing about whether the price freeze include fuel and basic foodstuffs subsidised by the government.

Mr. Modai said the aim was to reduce monthly inflation from its

Israel launches 3-month price freeze

(Continued from page 1)

the protracted negotiations and it was his intervention that led to the Histadrut labour federation and the employers' association reluctantly accepting the freeze last Friday.

current rate of about 21 per cent to under 10 per cent by next January.

This would still leave an annual rate of about 200 per cent but would give the government valuable breathing space in which to cut its own budget.



Railway carriages which have been in use on the Jordan railroads since 1918 (Photo by Nasser Namrouti)

Jordan Times

Editor: Tareq Masarweh
Managing Editor: Tareq Masarweh
Editorial Board: Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh
Advertising Board: Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh
Subscription Board: Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh
Publication: Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh
Printed by: Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh
Distribution: Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh, Tareq Masarweh

Israel's own folly

ISRAELI authorities in the occupied West Bank recently began a new campaign to evict Arab farmers from their cottages in the Abu Al Ajjaj region of the Jordan Valley. The occupation authorities have already started demolishing these cottages to make way for a new Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab territories. According to the Israeli plan, nearly 200 Arab homes will be destroyed for this new Israeli project under the supervision of the army and representatives of Jewish settlers in the West Bank to take over the area afterwards. All of this is being done by the government in Israel under Labour which was supposed to be against the settlement policy of the Likud bloc.

This only goes to show what we have always known and said that whichever of the two big parties leads Israel the policy will remain the same as far as the Palestinian and their lands are concerned. The Israeli intention has always been to replace the legitimate inhabitants of Palestine with a large number of Kahanes and Levingers by harassing the Arab inhabitants, killing them or driving them out of their homes.

Israel has been resorting to these methods ever since the 1967 war with the blessings of Washington irrespective of whether the Democrats or the Republicans are in power. Because the U.S. has always shown its blind support for Israel's expansionist policies, by bailing the Jewish state out of every trouble the Israelis drive themselves into (whether this is economic, political or military), the prospect of peace in the Middle East remains to be grim. The Arabs, on the other hand, will never give up their struggle to regain their land, and will continue the fight to liberate it despite the odds and the discouraging record of our wars with Israel so far.

Those attacks against the Israelis by the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance, in Lebanon and the West Bank and Gaza, will continue. Jewish terrorism against the Arabs in the occupied territories will also continue. Sharon and his extremist followers are not going to abandon their ambitions in Jordan and elsewhere in the Arab World. But no Arab will ever accept Israeli hegemony and imperialism.

The cycle of violence and instability will remain closed so long as no just and durable peace is attainable in the area. More of the same, suffering and bloodshed, for years to come? Yes. This is going to be the sad chapter of Middle East history. The Israelis may never learn their lesson and the consequences of their own folly.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: No fair judge

FORMER AUSTRIAN Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was reported to have hinted that the United States was preparing another initiative to settle the Middle East question. He said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will shortly announce the initiative that will include amendments to the Reagan plan, with the purpose of bridging the gap between the views of Washington and Amman on the settlement issue.

Whatever the amendments may be, there can be no room for the United States to play a meaningful role unless it finds a common ground for understanding with the Arab World at large and not with Jordan alone. To bridge the gap, the United States should accept a proposal by the U.N. secretary general for holding an international conference to settle the Palestine problem on the basis of U.N. resolutions that safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

It should be emphasised that any initiative which does not conform with the U.N. resolutions to settle the Palestine issue is bound to be a mere manoeuvre for time consumption. Washington is advised to re-consider its Middle East policies, improve relations with the Arabs and express intention of helping the Palestinians regain their rights. Unless this is done, the United States, which is bound with Israel in a strategic alliance agreement, can not regain the status of a fair judge and a neutral mediator.

Al Dustour: A great human loss

THE CREMATION of Indira Gandhi is over and the fire has gone out, but the fire of violence is still simmering and the tension still prevails throughout India. The sectarian strife, which was triggered by the assassination of the late prime minister, has opened the door wide for more trouble in the future, despite the government's efforts to quell the disturbances in the country.

The late prime minister's absence has been felt worldwide because, as a leader of a great nation, she was endeavouring to establish the principles of right and justice everywhere. The presence of so many world leaders at her funeral reflects the world's great concern not only over the situation in India but also about the dangers that await the world when sensible and wise leaders like Mrs. Gandhi cease to exist.

The leaders who went to pay homage to the late prime minister greatly appreciate what she had been doing for her country and the world at large. We hope that her son, the new prime minister will take steps towards controlling the domestic affairs in India and also re-establishing balanced political stands towards India's neighbours.

Sawt Al Shaab: They sit and serve Israel

BEFORE THE final battle for the U.S. presidential election, the Democratic and Republican candidates were in a race against time to win the support of the American Jews so that each would ensure for himself the presidency.

Walter Mondale has been outbidding Reagan and promising the Jews more aid if he wins the election. But Reagan forestalled him by paying the Jews in advance. He announced that he was giving Israel \$1,300 million in cash in addition to 75 sophisticated warplanes. He has thus paid his bills in advance to ensure that he will win the election and return to the White House. But the bargain is really part of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, which makes it incumbent on the United States to help Israel against the Arabs.

Whoever wins the elections, he is bound to continue the policy of supporting Israel with all means; and if this policy continues, the Middle East will be facing more wars and more sufferings. The region will also be open to an international polarisation and drawn away from peace.

Some Arabs still have illusions about Uncle Sam

By Tareq Masarweh

ONCE THERE was an old and unfounded concept among Arabs that confronting Israel militarily will necessarily mean confronting the U.S. too. This idea prompted certain Arab leaders to try to neutralise the U.S. in the Arab-Israeli conflict. They began to invest their money in United States businesses and banks and tended more and more towards accepting, and finally supporting U.S. policies in the Middle East.

But this policy seems now to

have first faltered and then completely failed particularly in the light of recent U.S.-Israeli joint plans in implementation of their strategic alliance agreement. How can the Arab countries continue to accept U.S. policies any more now that the U.S. is a full-fledged ally of the Zionist state and a guarantor of not only Israel's existence but also of all its invasions and occupation of Arab territories?

The U.S. has pledged to foot the bill of Israel's wars and its

policies, and bear the consequence for everything. It has promised to breathe life in Israel's economy, which has been exhausted because of the continuous wars and settlement programmes in the West Bank.

When Israeli prime minister Shimon Peres was in the United States he told the Reagan administration that Israel is a democratic oasis in the midst of a dangerous and unstable region, and this situation has left facing two alternatives: either to be strong economically and

weak militarily or to be strong militarily and weak economically. It opted for the second alternative and the U.S. has to help the Israelis to have a strong economy.

Peres said that the U.S. spends billions of dollars on the defence of Europe and South East Asia but much less is needed in military and economic aid to help Israel to survive, and at the same time safeguard American interests in the Middle East.

As a result of this argument

Peres got what he wanted and went away carrying 1,000 million dollars in his pocket and a promise for 9,000 million dollars more, and U.S. pledges that the Israeli economy will be revived through free exchange of trade between the United States and Israel. Of course most of this money will find its way to building settlements in the occupied Arab territories and will help Israel launch more invasions and wage more wars on the Arabs.

The point in question now is

not the U.S.-Israeli relation since its nature is quite obvious to all, but rather the U.S.-Arab relation and what is to become of the idea of supporting U.S. policies in our region. We now wonder about the stands of those Arabs who had invested billions of dollars in the United States to ensure as they believe, a better future for themselves, and opted for Washington rather than Moscow to ensure a safer and, as they believe that the way to God is shorter through Washington.



Gen. Rogers fears losing 2 battles

By Paul Taylor

MONS, Belgium — General Bernard Rogers fears he may be losing two battles — one to keep pace with the Warsaw Pact's military might and the other to win the hearts and minds of NATO's own citizens.

But after five years in the job of supreme allied commander in Europe, the former U.S. army chief of staff is still fighting hard on both fronts.

Many European officials, even at NATO headquarters, regard Mr. Rogers as a prophet of doom whose warnings of imminent Western demise in a conventional war and pleas for huge increases in defence spending breed public despondency rather than resolve.

But the general insists the situation really is as bad as he says and in an interview with Reuters last week he vigorously defended his right to put this message to the people of NATO over the heads of their governments.

"People have said to me some nations are unhappy because I, as a military man, speak to their people about what's required for defence when they, the governments, have to decide what they wish to contribute to the collective security," he said.

"But if the man who bears the responsibility for the defence of Western Europe, should something occur, doesn't speak out, who the hell else is going to?" he said.

"Sure, from time to time I go through the soul-searching of the effort worth it. That's one of the frustrations, that you can't convince people," Gen. Rogers admitted.

"But what I don't want them to do is to wake up some morning and find that we are being coerced by the other side and we find it necessary to make accommodations. I don't want them to say 'why didn't somebody tell us this might happen'?" he said.

Gen. Rogers believes the West's deterrent is already in jeopardy because of what he says is an ever-widening gap between NATO and Warsaw Pact military capabilities.

"If attacked conventionally today, under the guidance on which I function from my political authorities I will have to request the release of nuclear weapons fairly early — and it is days and not weeks... that's factual," he said.

Since he took charge at Strategic Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) here in 1979, replacing General Alexander Haig who went on to become President Reagan's first Secretary of State, Gen. Rogers has sought ways to lengthen that nuclear fuse.

Among his successes he counts a NATO rapid reinforcement plan, improved intelligence organisation and logistics planning and an airborne early-warning system which has defied the laws of military gravity by running on time and under-budget.

Gen. Rogers stresses that his first priority is to improve NATO's front-line forces to resist a conventional attack.

But he also pins hopes on a controversial new war-fighting doctrine called "follow-on force attack" (FOFA), which he is pressing allied defence ministers to adopt

when they meet in Brussels on Dec. 4 and 5.

The plan, criticised by some independent defence specialists, aims to exploit new-technology weapons to make deep conventional strikes into Eastern Europe to delay or prevent Warsaw Pact reinforcements from reaching the battlefield after their front line has attacked NATO.

Gen. Rogers says FOFA will have to prove itself cost-effective. But his idea of cost-effectiveness sometimes sends shudders down the spine of West European defence planners.

In May, he publicly censured NATO defence ministers after they adopted defence planning goals requiring a real annual spending increase of "only" 3.2 per cent — far more than most European countries are managing now.

Gen. Rogers said then it would take a seven per cent real rise each year until 1990 to give NATO a reasonable prospect of frustrating a conventional attack without resorting to nuclear weapons. He now regrets that statement.

"I should have been smarter than to use that... I really shouldn't have used the seven per cent figure, but as time goes on and the goals aren't met, the cost of meeting those goals grows greater," he said.

The seven-per-cent call and frequent appeals for production of new chemical weapons have led some NATO diplomats to believe Gen. Rogers has lost touch with political reality. He disputes this.

"They may think I'm naive in thinking that we're going to be able to achieve what I'm asking

for. No, I'm not naive there but I still think people have to be told what is it that's required."

"The last thing you want to do is delude the people to whom you are responsible into a false sense of security," he said.

The list of Gen. Rogers' public or private disagreements with NATO's political authorities has lengthened in the last year.

It covers arms control proposals, the number of tactical nuclear warheads stockpiled in Europe, chemical weapons and the conduct of command-post exercises as well as defence spending, according to NATO officials and diplomats.

His warnings of lack of defence sustainability in Europe have also served as ammunition for U.S. senators who want to threaten a pullout of American troops unless European governments increase their defence efforts.

Gen. Rogers admires the aims of Democratic Senator Sam Nunn, whose move on these lines was narrowly defeated in the U.S. Senate this year, but disagrees with his methods.

"His motivation was right, his intent was good, he is a friend of NATO but the instrument he used was wrong," he said.

Withdrawing American troops would only make West Europeans "arch their backs", Gen. Rogers said. But he is not sure that his own frequent public warnings are more effective.

"My point is, the key lies with the people. If they are satisfied with where we are today, and one gets the impression that they are, then they must understand what the future might hold," he said.

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Aquino trials may decide Marcos' future

By Graham Lovell

MANILA — The future of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos now hinges on the speed and credibility of the trial of 26 men implicated by an official report into the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, diplomats believe.

After nearly 20 years of autocratic rule, nine under martial law, Mr. Marcos has given every sign that he intends to stand in the next scheduled presidential election in 1987, despite opposition demands for his resignation over the killing of his leading political opponent and despite major economic difficulties.

In a tough weekend speech to the army reserve command, he said there was "no indication the administration can be overthrown by either the bullet or the ballot."

But the outlook for Mr. Marcos seems fraught with difficulties not made any easier by the majority findings of a commission of inquiry into Mr. Aquino's murder at Manila Airport in August 1983.

Mr. Marcos is under pressure at home and from the United States, his major ally, for the military men deemed responsible to be brought to account speedily and effectively.

Political sources said drawn-out court proceedings against the 26 — the country's top general, two other generals, 22 other officers and men and a civilian — could have a decided impact on provincial governor and local elections in 1986.

"If the trial is still going on in 1986 there might be few people willing to tag along with the KBL (the ruling New Society Movement) ticket," one Western diplomat said. "If it is settled quickly and there are too many acquittals people will remember."

He added that Mr. Marcos, who fared comparatively badly in last May's national assembly elections as a result of the country's mounting problems, might decide to bow out gracefully in 1987.

After receiving the majority and minority reports, Mr. Marcos ordered the Ombudsman's Office to make the next preliminary inquiries. It began work last Friday and could take a month to decide whether there are cases against the men named.

The majority report, signed by four of the commission's five members, named armed forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver as among those implicated in Mr. Aquino's murder.

It also named Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, metropolitan Manila police commander, and Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, who was in charge of airport security, and the military guard ordered to protect the former senator.

Gen. Ver, kinsman and close confidant of the president, and Gen. Olivas have gone on indefinite leave. Gen. Custodio had already been suspended from duty.

Corazon Aquino, widow of Mr. Marcos' former arch-rival, and

Agapito Aquino, his militant younger brother, have said the majority report did not go far enough and alleged that the 67-year-old Marcos himself was linked with the killing.

A separate report by the chairman, former judge Corason Agrava, named only Gen. Custodio and the six guards who escorted Mr. Aquino from the aircraft which brought him back from three years' voluntary exile in the United States.

However, few people, either individuals attuned to diplomatic or political thinking or Filipinos quizzed in streets and bars, seem to set much credence on Agrava's report.

One diplomat said attention was focused on who might try the case and pressure was mounting to have it moved from Manila.

He added that Mr. Marcos appeared to weather the storm quite well during the first few days after the release of the separate reports but a letter he wrote to Gen. Ver had not helped him.

Gen. Ver wrote to Mr. Marcos declaring his innocence and offering to go on leave of absence pending further inquiries. Mr. Marcos replied fulsomely, praising his courage, devotion and distinction.

He also said: "The circumstances under which the board has chosen to implicate you are fraught with doubt and great contradictions of opinion and testimony. And we are deeply disturbed that on the basis of so-called evidence you have been so

accused by some members of the board."

Diplomats said this seemed to signal clearly Mr. Marcos' own views of the case, even before pre-trial hearings by the Ombudsman's Office and the next stage up, the Sandiganbayan designed to hear civil and criminal cases against civil servants and other government officials.

Newspaper columnists and political opponents of Mr. Marcos suggest the proceedings should be assigned to a special tribunal headed by respected judges.

Mr. Marcos says the aim is to satisfy the rule of law and the Philippines constitution, rather than respond to pressure from abroad. "We are not pet dogs," he said at the weekend.

Overshadowing the whole issue is the effect on negotiations to reschedule the Philippines' \$26 billion foreign debt, and get fresh loans and aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These negotiations have reached a delicate stage after long delays and difficulties but seem near initial conclusion.

"Events of the past week and the coming weeks must have a bearing on the economic situation and that will have a bearing on 1986," said another diplomat. "If the KBL or Marcos supporters get clobbered in 1986 there is no way he is going to bow out (and be) remembered in history as a saviour but he may be able to make a graceful exit."

FDP wriggles in discomfort over Mollemann affair

By Rudolf Strauch

The affair of Jurgen Mollemann, a secretary of state at the Bonn Foreign Office and chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalian Free Democrats, is embarrassing the party.

Mollemann has fallen into trouble over his unexplained involvement in private companies, and he has now decided not to lead the FDP ticket in the Land elections next year.

The episode surfaced at an unfortunate time. When party general secretary Helmut Haussmann issued the draft of the new programme, he wanted it to get the maximum publicity.

It didn't get it. It was overshadowed by Mollemann. In an attempt to put things right, party chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher entered the picture.

In trying to answer all questions about both the party platform and about its personalities, he showed his sharpness, his cunning and his versatility.

Unfortunately for the party, Mr. Genscher's qualities do not apply to it at large. So if in four months Mr. Genscher gives up the party leadership it will be in for a difficult time.

The FDP's dilemma can be demonstrated in several ways. For the past two years in the Bonn coalition, it has held three ministerial portfolios.

Excluding Mr. Genscher at the Foreign Office, Justice and now Economic Affairs have been suffering.

In Interior, for a long time a position held by the FDP, former Minister Gerhard Baum and Burkhard Hirsch compete for unpredictability.

The case of Jurgen Mollemann, that is not just a state matter but has its effects at federal level, shows just how short of good the party is.

Mr. Mollemann, chairman of the strongest FDP state party, has fallen into trouble concerning unexplained involvement in private companies whilst a state secretary at the Foreign Office. According to the judgment of his own party he is no longer good enough to be the lead FDP candidate in the 1985 state elections.

Mr. Genscher in his double role of party chairman and foreign minister is unprepared to answer the question: how long can Mr. Mollemann remain a state secretary, a degraded politician who has always over-estimated himself and who has now over-reached himself.

General secretary Haussmann would not answer this question either. That is embarrassing.

The allegedly outstanding personalities whose names were dropped by Mr. Genscher as possibles to replace Mr. Mollemann, people of national appeal either did not want to be named or were unknown and do not have the stature to lead the FDP to survival.

Only in federal politics does the FDP hold third place. The next three state elections, in West Berlin in March next year and in North Rhine-Westphalia and the Saar in May are vitally important to the FDP.

There is the danger here that the party will drop back to fourth or not even win representation in the state governments.

The declining parliamentary representation in state governments — currently the FDP is excluded from six of the eleven state governments — is reducing the party to a mere torso.

It seems to have no strength left to do anything about it. Mr. Genscher talks loudly of the party's readiness for service and unanimity, as if he were in a market place at election time, which itself makes him suspicious.

Salvation is to be found in the Liberal manifesto that is being prepared to make up for the lack of worthwhile activity in the Bonn coalition and convincing people at state level. This programme should be decided in February in good time for the state elections.

Some parts of the draft programme are saucily put together. The FDP will change itself and re-inspire itself.

The text plugs personal freedom, personal satisfaction, tolerance, personal responsibility and creativity.

The text criticises anxiety about the future and gloomy visions of times to come, insecurity and pigeon-holing society in groups, digression and centralism. The FDP wants to give individuality a chance.

No expression is emphasised so much as "the individual" in this draft programme. It is brought into play with personality, free development, with more elucidation, with threatened freedom, with a person's job and the environment.

Excluding youth and the aged, who are each mentioned once, this programme is not about groups but about the individual. In this way the FDP obviously wants to emphasise its difference among the other parties.

The strongest self-advertisement is made in the sentence: "Politics that seek salvation in state regulation are at a dead-end." Confusion is possible here also, since the FDP takes the standpoint that the party will always be participating in government in Bonn.

In the past 35 years the FDP has been a government partner for 27 of them and now the party has to battle with the view that it is long enough — Hannoverische Allgemeine.

Each in his own way focused on

Former Undersecretary of State George Ball and Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) came here the other night at the invitation of the Foreign Policy Association to debate U.S. policy in the Middle East — specifically, American policy towards Israel. They disagreed on many things, but they seemed to agree on this: There is going to be another war very soon between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Coming from different directions, two of the country's best-informed men concluded that a new war was almost inevitable. Mr. Ball said it could lead to World War III. Mr. Solarz said we had to face the possibility that nuclear weapons would be used.

Each in his own way focused on

Israel's 1981 invasion of Lebanon as the event that could eventually trigger global conflict. In what now seems almost comical understatement, Mr. Ball called the attack "ill-conceived."

Israel is a good friend to the United States and a proud friend. The Israelis do not want to live in service to American interests. But Americans can't live only in Israel's interest either.

This is the time for the United States to renegotiate its deal with Israel and to try to persuade our good friends that it may also be time for them to give up a few things — such as occupied territory — an attempt to get the obvious going with the Arabs before rather than after the next war — USA.

Each in his own way focused on

Israel lobby approaches Americans systematically

By Musa Keilani

A NEW programme was launched in Israel recently. It is called "Leadership Development Programme". It is geared for students in American university campuses, who are either Jewish or Israeli sympathisers. Those students feel greatly annoyed by the impact made by Arab students all over the United States academic milieu. Centres for Middle Eastern studies were founded in several universities, pro-Palestinian debates were held, political rallies were convened, Israeli propagandists were often embarrassed, and a new eye-opener for American university students crystallised.

The new Leadership Development programme is sponsored by both the Israeli Foreign Ministry and the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee. The programme is planned to train young Jewish activists through public relations seminars, to be more assertive, persuasive and aggressive in facing Arab, particularly Palestinian students in rallies or lecture halls.

A trip to Israel and familiarisation with Jewish family life in a kibbutz or urban centres is one of the highlights of the new programme. This year six thousand activists volunteered to join the programme in 350 campus workshops in 50 states. Thomas A. Dine, President of the AIPAC will supervise all coordination between the graduates of that leadership programme.

The intensified interest in the intellectual elite was manifest through the exhaustive monitoring of pro-Arab speakers. The lectures were taped, and a careful study ensued, where weak points were singled out, strong points were answered and possible embarrassing questions were formulated. When the same "pro-Arab" speaker shows up in another campus, potentially damaging quotations are levied against him. For some of the prominent "pro-Arab" speakers, a psychological character study was made in order to formulate an effective strategy on how best to embarrass, provoke or silence him or her. One of the methods used was to pack the meeting hall in advance, with pro-Israeli activists who will chant embarrassing slogans, or to arrange a meeting in the adjoining hall simultaneously, or to display posters of "Jordan is Palestine" all over the lecture hall.

One of the strategies used to rebut Arab speakers is enclosed in a report distributed to Jewish organisations in the United States and to all participants in the Leadership Development programme. Along with it is the "disinformation" pamphlet edited by Alan M. Tigay and published by the Near East Report. The pamphlet is called "Myths and Facts. A Concise Record of the Arab-Israeli Conflict".

The book includes all points made by "pro-Arab" speakers at the United Nations or at any international seminar or press conference. Next to each point an answer is inserted distorting the facts historically and politically. Cross-indexing Tigay's book makes it ideal for quick reference even in a lecture hall.

Report distributed to Jewish organisations in the U.S.A.

Three principles:

1. Know to whom you speak (target groups/specific constituencies).
 2. Know what you speak (history, arguments, logic).
 3. Speak well.
- All else is commentary; herewith is the commentary.
- A. With whom are we dealing?
 1. Arabs
 2. New Left
 3. Communist movements
 4. Alienated Jews
 5. Liberal Christians
 6. Orthodox Christians
 7. Anti-Semites
 8. Vested interests
 9. Marginally involved people.
- Keep in mind that the same individual may fall into a number of the above categories; there is a danger in the convenience of cat-

egorising. Also remember that it is quite possible to oppose an Israeli action/behaviour in one respect, support it in a second, etc. The distinction between friend and foe is not always easy to draw.

B. Who are these people? What are they grinding?

1. The Arabs include diplomats, academics, business people, professional propagandists and volunteers drawn from Arab-Canadian ranks. (Their behaviour/efforts are generally hostile and inimical to the interests of Israel.)
2. The New Left, although badly splintered, still manifests a strong anti-Israel position. Groups like S.D.S., Trotskyites, Liberation Support Movements are dangerous because of student/academic roots and the presence of Jewish adherents who give these movements more plausibility when they take positions vis-a-vis the Middle East.
3. Communist Movements are still around. The more traditional ones still harken to and parrot the "Moscow Line", which has become very supportive of the PLO, partly because of the Sino-Soviet rift. Chinese oriented Communist movements, calling themselves Marxist-Leninists tend to be even more supportive of the PLO, because as "Maoists" they have a more embracing commitment to the cause of "liberation movements".

4. Alienated Jews are found everywhere — either totally turned off into drugs, counter-culture, peripheral religious movements, secular causes or what have you. A good number inhabit the New Left. They are in revolt against parents, community values, religious schools, the middle class and a whole host of other items. Jewish concerns, including Israel are either of no importance or a cause for embarrassment and avoidance.

Sometimes these people are influential in their own social, personal and professional groups — they are a tremendous loss to the Jewish people. With tact and patience combined with a one to one approach, many can be won over. It is worth the effort.

5. Liberal Christians would be expected to support democratic/open values as associated with Israel — especially in opposition to feudal, militaristic and autocratic regimes. However, liberal Christians are influenced by their missionary interests, most of which relate to Arab communities. This leads to involvement with the refugees and the question of the status of Jerusalem. Arabs are not afraid to appeal to both the humanitarian and Christian solidarity themes in order to garner support for their cause. (Maronites/Protestants).

6. Orthodox Christians still have not really expunged all of the anti-Semitic elements from their doctrines/theology. These churches have not even really moved that far into accepting other Christians — let alone Jews. Also recall that many Arab Christians are of the Orthodox persuasion (i.e. Greek, Soviet-Armenians).

7. Anti-Semites come in all sizes, shapes and intensities. When you find the genuine article it is best to leave him or her alone. It is a problem for a psychiatrist in most instances. The best one can do is perhaps draw out such an irrational individual and expose the bigotry for what it is.

Warning - Do not, under any circumstances, apply the label indiscriminately. It has a very specific meaning and if improperly applied could alienate both the person labelled and any audience that was a party to it.

8. Vested interests — There are academics (Arabists), career foreign service people, educators and aspirant personnel (missionaries) who develop a specific interest in "their" people. When careers and life styles become intertwined with one side in a conflict the element of bias becomes a factor.

9. Marginally involved people — are those to whom the Middle East and its manifold problems are of little or no interest unless their lives become directly affected/imposed upon.

Discussion rules

1. Understand your opponent. Know who he is, what he says, what he wants, how he thinks. As much as is possible, try to see the world through his eyes. Understand, for example, that a Palestinian Arab can be sincere when

he longs for a return to a village in Israel he has never seen and which no longer exists; how many of your ancestors prayed to return to a Jerusalem that they never saw? It is not the degree of his sincerity which is the issue at stake, it is the matter of how and why his village left and what would happen were they to return, that is the issue.

2. Recognise that in human relations, there are no absolutes, which is another way of saying that no one is always right and no one is always wrong. The recognition of this fact is the beginning of argumentative wisdom. We are often accused of being a stiff-necked people. There are times when such a characteristic is a virtue; this is not one of them. If you are discussing the involvement in the Middle East, it does little good to deny that the presence of six million American Jews plays a role in determining that policy. Rather, when we are cited for such activity, one should take pride in the devotion that Jews have for their brethren in Israel, and turn the accusation into a positive asset. Likewise, when Jewish attacks on Arabs are discussed, when the pictures of maimed children or bombed school-houses are brought out, one may question the authenticity of the specific example or the source that provided it, but it is foolish to deny that civilians die in wars, our problem is to bring the fighting to an end so that no more will die. When people criticise individual policies of the Israeli government, you are not expected to give a blanket defence of these policies, nor is it required of you. Those with which you agree should be defended, those with which you disagree should not be defended though you should be able to explain them, those of which you are unsure or unaware, should be mentioned in those lights. You are free to criticise what you will, every-one else does it, why not you?

In addition to these two basic truths, there are some others:

3. Do your homework. Embellish this in your mind in fiery letters. There is no easy road to propaganda — if you do know your case as well as that of the enemy, stay home. Read everything you can get your hands on, ours and theirs. Know what the issues are, what the contending policies are, what the history is. Keep close track of the daily newspapers, read the articles in the current magazines you will be quoted at from Time, Newsweek, Ms., everything but Mad Magazine. If you have read the articles in question, you will know how to deal with them.

4. Be accurate. Don't guess, don't bluff, if there is something you don't know, admit it. Be caught out on a single lie and you are undone. Furthermore, there is no need for it, our case is strong enough and people who bluff in these matters have ego problems.

5. Use visual aids, like maps, fact sheets, newspapers, books, anything you can find. But make very sure that they are accurate, nothing is worse than being caught out with a map that is not in conformity with official maps. When in doubt, leave it out. And if you are preparing a fact sheet or other material, be sure to cite your sources of information and try to make them acceptably neutral sources.

6. Keep your cool. If once you lose your temper you are through. That does not mean you cannot be emotional; one does not tell jokes at funerals and the matter of the prisoners in Syrian hands is not an easy problem to deal with. We have a right to our indignation, but it is foolish to lose our tempers and become irrational.

7. Conform to custom. If you are speaking before the Council on Foreign Relations, don't wear blue jeans. It seems self-evident, but you would be amazed at what happens in real life.

8. Respect your opponent. Give him his fair say, don't cut him off, be sure that the audience sees you as being a fair person. Do the same to people who ask you questions no matter how hostile they are. In fact, if you can ignore their hostility or make light of it, you will win brownie points with your audience.

9. Use humour if you can, but never force it. Better no joke than one badly told. But enjoy yourself. If you are free and loose, your audience will like you and that is the first step to winning them over.

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Randa Habib's Corner

A cap for every occasion

WHILE WATCHING the news on television the other day, I saw U.S. President Ronald Reagan, or to be more accurate the "candidate Reagan" wearing the Jewish cap in order to impress those who represent a substantial number of American electors.

"Well, yes," I told myself, "he is serving his interests. If Reagan wants to be re-elected, he will wear any hat he can lay his hands on".

In Chinatown he will eat with chopsticks. For his electors of Mexican origin, he will boast the quality of tacos etc.... This is how life goes. Suddenly I remembered a scene that I personally witnessed sometime ago when Henry Kissinger wore the red keffiyeh in Petra. Mr. Kissinger at that time, 1974 I remember, was a familiar figure in the area. It was said that he loved oriental cuisine and was a fan of Najwa Foad, the Egyptian belly dancer.

No doubt those who want to charm you would not hesitate to disguise themselves behind any mask. What matters is to look and sound charming. Such a calibre of people are ready to transform themselves to be "ideal" for every group.

They shower you with promises, nice speeches and big ideals... until they reach their aims and then it is a different story. In political life, there are plenty of examples. During the electoral campaigns, promises flower, while the post-election period is usually very disappointing with promises forgotten.

Follow closely the American elections; look how Mondale and Reagan stab and criticise each other. Listen how each one of them swears that he is the best for the country and for the world. Write down their promises and read them a few months later. Then compare all this comedy to daily life and you will realise that deceit has become an integral part of our life.

France's first pay TV struggles for viewers

By Guy Collins

PARIS — France's first pay television station, Canal Plus, took to the airwaves this week amid a fanfare of publicity. But it faces an uphill struggle to attract enough viewers to stay afloat.

The station will break new ground in Europe by broadcasting 20 hours a day during the week and round the clock at weekends, selling itself mainly on big-name feature films and sports programmes.

But if, as the station's directors claim, Canal Plus is in the vanguard of a broadcasting revolution, it is one that has so far failed to capture the nation's imagination.

An opinion poll published this week reported that three-quarters of those questioned did not regard the launch as a significant event and, perhaps more worrying for the station, that 79 per cent felt the subscription charges were excessive.

Viewers are being asked to pay 120 francs (\$13) a month subscription, plus an initial charge of 420 francs (\$45) for a signal decoder and possible extra costs for adapting or replacing aerials.

The French complain regularly about the quality of the three state TV networks, financed by licence fee, and advertising revenue and may be reluctant to dip into their wallets unless they are convinced that Canal Plus offers programmes that are not merely different but better.

The channel will devote 40 per cent of its air time to feature films, broadcasting on average five a day and showing each one six times over a two week period.

It has reached agreement with film distributors to show new films 11 months after their arrival in the cinema, compared with a three-year delay for the other channels.

But this advantage may be undermined because many of the films scheduled so far are already available on video cassette.

The Canal Plus charter stipulates that half the films shown must be French and that a quarter of the station's total budget must be spent on buying films.

Canal Plus is also planning innovations in the field of sport. It has signed an agreement with the French Soccer League to show 25 matches over the next year, most of them live, and it plans to broadcast sports rarely seen on the main channels, such as American football, ice hockey and basketball.

Sport and shows will account for 35 per cent of air-time, and the remaining 25 per cent will be taken up with TV films, drama series and soap operas.

News coverage will be minimal, with the editorial department numbering barely 20 people and broadcasts restricted to eight short, newsflash-style bulletins sandwiched between trunk programmes and a two-hour morning chat and news show modelled on the U.S. breakfast-time transmission "Good Morning America".

Canal Plus is a private company, but state-owned firms hold a majority stake. The largest shareholder is the Agence Havas Media, publishing and travel group. Other shareholders include banks and regional newspaper groups.

The channel will be broadcast in coded signals, initially to four regions including Paris, parts of the channel and Mediterranean coasts, the Massif Central and Rhone Valley.

About half of French households will be able to receive Canal Plus from this weekend if they buy a decoder, with broadcasts expanding to cover the whole of western France next year and the rest of the country by the end of 1986.

Last weekend, Canal Plus President Andre Rousselet said the channel had signed up 163,000 subscribers against a launch target of 200,000. But even if this number rises by Sunday, the station will have to step up its efforts to reach the break-even point of 1.5 million subscribers needed within three years.

An opinion poll conducted in February found that 14.3 per cent of viewers intended to subscribe to Canal Plus — a potential market nationally of 2.8 million households, or nearly double the break-even level.

Book describes farce and tragedy of a cold war sideshow

By Alexander Mazey

LONDON — A bungled and betrayed plot by the West in the 1950s to wrest Albania from the Soviet bloc cost the lives of thousands of Albanians, according to a new book.

The book says that Britain and the United States sent Albanian guerrilla squads into the country by land, sea and air on a total of eight abortive missions between 1949 and 1953.

The existence of the operation was first revealed in 1968 but remains so officially secret that both Washington and London still deny that it took place.

In the first full account of the operation, author Nicholas Bethell in "The Great Betrayal" (published by Hodder and Stoughton) quotes British government papers as saying the object was to detach Albania from the Soviet orbit and start a chain reaction across Eastern Europe.

But the plan was betrayed from the start by its joint commander, Kim Philby, the British master spy who now lives in Moscow as a colonel of the Soviet KGB Security Police.

Mr. Bethell suggests hopeless security and a farcical saga of bungling were almost as much to blame.

Error even cancelled out betrayal when one parachute squad was saved from capture because the straying pilot dropped them miles from where Mr. Philby had told the Albanians to expect them.

The ultimate cost, according to Mr. Bethell, was a reign of terror throughout Albania with executions of "certainly several thousand, a significant part of Albania's population, then less than two million."

He quotes one rebel leader, Abas Ermenji, as saying: "The Communists executed not only the Albanians who were parachuted into the country but also all those with whom they had

made contact, about 400 people in the Mati area alone."

The effort to destabilise Enver Hoxha's regime in Albania, then still a Soviet ally, was initiated by Britain, Mr. Bethell said.

Britain's efforts until then had been confined to beaming daily propaganda broadcasts at Albania, which were hurriedly rescheduled when it was pointed out they were being transmitted 90 minutes before the country's electricity supply came on.

Members of anti-Communist exile groups, ranging from leftist republicans to royalists who wanted to restore King Zog, were drawn together by the British for training on Malta.

Nine men were landed by boat in the first mission, in October 1949, a few days after Mr. Philby had been briefed in London on the plan prior to sailing to the United States to join the American co-commander, James McCarger, in Washington.

The guerrillas were to persuade villages to form resistance groups, promise airdrops of British supplies and then retreat to safety through Greece.

But, says Mr. Bethell, throughout the operation the air drops never came and villagers refused to take the mission seriously. And usually the security forces were waiting.

They ambushed the first squad and killed three men. One year later, veteran fighter Adem Gjura led a parachute drop onto the Martanesh plain which was detected almost as quickly.

Mr. Gjura and other survivors learned later from villagers that several hundred security police had come to the plain two days before the drop. One policeman, asked why they were there, had replied: "To catch Adem Gjura."

The Albanians didn't have to lift a finger to sabotage one mission, according to Mr. Bethell: The Americans did it themselves.

A group of three guerrillas hid-

ing in caves above a valley were appalled to find one morning that a CIA aircraft had turned the valley white overnight with anti-Hoxha leaflets.

The leaflets brought hundreds of soldiers to the valley. The guerrillas abandoned their mission and fled. Later they were told the pilot was off course when he dropped the leaflets.

After British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean defected to Moscow in May 1951, suspicion fell on Mr. Philby and he was retired following an inconclusive inquiry. After defecting in 1963 he was named as the "third man" who provided the tipoff that led them to flee.

The Albanian operation continued for another four missions despite the suspicion that Mr. Philby had already blown the plot. Control had already passed to the Americans, who continued to train exiles at a secret base in Munich, West Germany.

The seventh mission raised high hopes. For a year after April 1952 the squad sent encouraging messages that rebel cells were blossoming, says Mr. Bethell. A further team was sent in and the good news continued to come in on the radio.

The blow fell on New Year's Eve 1953 when Albanian radio announced that all the messages had been false. The commandos, all caught, were produced at a show trial and never seen again.

Exiles quoted in Mr. Bethell's book accuse Washington and London of fatally undermining the operation by a lack of commitment and a fear of being "too noisy" about what they were doing.

"Our allies" wanted to make use of Albania as a guinea-pig, without caring about the human losses, for an absurd enterprise that was condemned to failure," said Mr. Ermenji.

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Egypt's Zamalek trounces Algeria's Jet to reach final

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Zamalek, roared on by a capacity crowd of 100,000, trounced Algeria's Jet 3-0 to reach the final of the African Champions' Cup in a second-leg semi-final here Sunday.

Zamalek's first-ever bid for an African trophy looked to have faltered two weeks ago when they went down 3-1 in the away leg. But they produced a superb performance Sunday that took even their fans by surprise.

Playing graceful touch football and displaying considerable virtuosity, Zamalek kept the Algerians under constant pressure, forcing them into a defensive game.

They came close in the first minute when a powerful shot from inside the box by striker Gamal Abdul-Hamid forced a spectacular save by Jet goalkeeper

Mourad Ammar. Sustained pressure from Zamalek produced one goalmouth melee after another.

But not until the 39th minute was the scoring opened, when Abdul-Hamid converted a penalty awarded by Mauritian referee Sidney Bacon, after Zamalek midfielder Farouq Jaafar was brought down inside the penalty area.

Abdul-Hamid came close to putting Zamalek further ahead minutes later, only to see his lob from the right-hand side of the box crash against the crossbar. But the talented forward played

a key role in setting up the second goal early in the second half, placing a cross neatly for fellow striker Nasr Ibrahim to head home in the 52nd minute.

The goal put the two sides level on aggregate at 3-3 was enough to see Zamalek through to the final on their away goal.

But the Egyptians were in no mood to relax. Nine minutes later the ubiquitous Abdul-Hamid set up another cross from the right for Ghanaian Emmanuel Quarshie to head home.

Jet, the 1981 champions, fought hard to pull one back and force a penalty shootout, but without success. Indeed, only two more spectacular saves by Jet keeper Ammar kept Quarshie and Ibrahim from stretching the margin to five late in the game.



Egypt's Zamalek football club who beat Algeria's Jet in the African Champions' Cup semi-final Sunday.

U.S. wins Wightman Cup again

LONDON (R) — The United States kept possession of the Wightman Cup in their annual women's tennis clash with Britain Saturday, but the British must have been heartened by their performance.

Though the U.S. team, led by world number two Chris Evert Lloyd, won all three matches on the last day for a 5-2 victory, Britain kept the tie close enough for long enough to ensure the event survives in its present form.

Every year in the face of continued U.S. domination — they have won six in a row and 46 out of 56 — there is talk that the series, which began in 1923 should either be discontinued or expanded to turn the British team into a European one.

Britain did enough here to scotch that possibility for a while yet, holding their rivals to a 2-2 tie through two days and then threatening to draw level again at 3-3 through an inspired performance by Jo Durie against Lloyd Saturday.

Durie came within two points of winning the opening set, losing the tie-break seven points to five before dropping the match 7-6, 6-1. That gave the United States a winning 4-2 lead and they added the final doubles to complete their

victory. Lloyd, who was in on two other match wins in the tie, during which she extended her own unbeaten singles streak in the cup to 24 matches, also provided Britain with their best hope for the future.

Lloyd, 30 next month, gave a qualified hint that when the tie returns to the Royal Albert Hall in two years time — it will be held in the United States next year — she might well not be playing.

"This could be my last one here," said Lloyd, who is married to British player John Lloyd. "I'm planning a full schedule for next year but it's just possible at the end of it I may want to quit and start a family."

"But when I was 16 I said I'd retire at 21, so if I'm still enjoying it I might still be playing at 40," she added.

Lloyd's other wins here were by 6-2, 6-2 over Anne Hobbs on Thursday and by the same score when she joined with Alycia Moulton against Virginia Wade and Amanda Brown the next night.

But in its way, the most vital win for the U.S. team was provided by Barbara Potter, 6-1, 6-3 over Hobbs to give her side a 3-2 lead Saturday.

Potter, 23, had been disappointing in a 6-3, 7-6 loss to

Durie on Friday and even Lloyd admitted to lacking confidence in her colleague Saturday.

"I knew what she was capable of, but after Friday I was really worried going into the last day," Lloyd said.

She need not have been. Potter, who feels she is a slow thinker, prides herself on her resilience and she played with a conviction Saturday that she lacked against Durie.

Potter was also in on the final match victory, by 7-6, 4-6, 9-7 with Sharon Walsh over Durie and Hobbs.

The high points for Britain in the tie were the performances of Durie, and that of 18-year-old Annabel Croft in beating Moulton 6-1, 5-7, 6-4 on opening night.

British team manager Sue Mappin admitted she was disappointed to lose and that Hobbs had not played better against Potter.

"In a way, Anne tried to hard for us. She wanted too much to do well," Mappin said.

"But I was delighted with Croft and Durie's performance against Lloyd showed just how far Jo can go in this game," she added.

Durie, 24, had a disappointing year, dropping from the number five to number 15.

Italy, Switzerland settle for draw

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — World Champions Italy were happy to settle for a 1-1 draw against Switzerland in a friendly international soccer match Saturday night.

After an Antonio Cabrini header had put the Italians into an eighth minute lead, goalkeeper Franco Tancredi was called upon to perform a series of heroic saves as the Swiss swept forward threatening to sink the World Cup holders without trace.

Midfielder Georges Bregy shot Switzerland's equaliser two minutes before halftime after Cabrini had brought down Bruno Schiaffino.

Bregy, last season's leading scorer in the Swiss league, curled his free kick around the wall into the

top left-hand corner leaving Tancredi little chance.

The Italians began the match as if they intended to overrun the Swiss and Inter Milan striker Alessandro Altobelli came close after only four minutes when he drove into the side netting.

But the Swiss replied almost instantly as Schiaffino watched Tancredi push his powerful shot from outside the penalty just past the post.

Cabrini rocked the Swiss when he darted in to score from a Bruno Conti free kick, and the talented winger nearly unlocked the Swiss defence a second time just seconds after Bregy had equalised.

Inter Milan defender Giuseppe Bergomi was brought down out-

side the penalty area and Altobelli leapt high above the defence to meet Conti's delightful free kick only to send his header high over the bar.

The Swiss defenders gave World Cup hero Paulo Rossi little room to weave his magic and shut out an uninspired Italian attack for much of the second half as Tancredi dived to deny the home side time and again.

Schiaffino deserved to score in the 76th minute after a fine run down the left but Tancredi just managed to palm his effort over the bar and save the Italians again.

The world champions looked relieved to have held on to the draw when the final whistle sounded.

George Best, arrested

LONDON (R) — Former Northern Ireland soccer international George Best was arrested Sunday after failing to appear in court to answer a drunken-driving charge, police said.

Best, who played soccer in both Britain and the United States, was arrested at his London home

Blomqvist claims world rally championship title

ABIDJAN (R) — Stig Blomqvist of Sweden clinched the 1994 world drivers' title when he won the Ivory Coast Rally ahead of Audi Quattro teammate Hannu Mikkola of Finland Sunday.

The 38-year-old Swede arrived here in triumph after a five-day, 4,100-km drive through the West African bush during which he incurred a total of six hours 34 minutes in penalties.

The win took Blomqvist's championship standings points total after the penultimate event of the season to 125, an unassailable 24-point lead over 1993 world champion Mikkola.

The Finn overtook his compatriot Markku Alen, who did not

compete, to take second place in the standings.

Kenyan Shekhar Mehta, driving a Nissan, finished third and Ivorian driver Alain Ambrosino in an Opel Manta was fourth.

Blomqvist told newsmen after opening the traditional victory champagne bottle that the Ivory Coast event was completely different from other rallies.

"You have to be constantly on the look-out. You never know where the controls are in the bush," he said. But he added that most of the tracks had dried out after heavy rains last month.

Race officials said three more drivers of the 51 were expected to complete the course.

Wilander defeats Connors, advances to Scandinavian final

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mats Wilander of Sweden produced some of his strongest serves to beat American Jimmy Connors 6-7, 6-3, 6-3 in a tense two-and-a-half hour semifinal at the Scandinavian Grand Prix Tennis Tournament Sunday.

Both played superb tennis but Connors was troubled by repeated unforced forehand errors while Wilander served more consistently, putting away 10 aces.

"I've never seen him serve like that against anybody else," said Connors, who will meet Wilander again in six weeks when the United States play Sweden in the Davis Cup final in Gothenburg.

In Sunday's first set, neither player was able to capitalise on his

break points and Connors had to fight back from a three-point deficit to win the tiebreak 7-5.

Wilander broke Connors in the fifth game of the second set but the American broke back immediately to love to draw level at 3-3. The Swedish number one kept up the pressure, breaking Connors again in the seventh and ninth games to take the set.

Games went with service until the eighth game of the final set when Wilander changed to a new racket, and hit a series of beautifully-placed passing shots to win the vital service break and take a 5-3 lead.

He dropped only one point in the final game, served his 10th ace and took the set 6-3.



Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb presents the Third Royal Armoured Division Captain Issa Al Turk a medal after his team won the final.

Armoured division wins cup final

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Military Sports Federation soccer championship was won by the Third Royal Armoured Division who defeated the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division 3-1 Sunday in the final played at Al Hussein Sports City stadium.

The match, held under the patronage of the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb, was of very high standard as most of the players in both teams are members of the national Jordanian soccer team and League Premier Division players.

The Fourth Royal Mechanised Division opened the scoring with an early goal in the first half scored by Haidham Abdel Hadi. But within minutes the armoured division were on the attack with Ismael Zakaria scoring the equaliser to end the first half at 1-1.

In the second half there was no way of stopping the armoured division. Magnificent display of footballing skills gave the armoured division two goals in the second half. Midfielder Jalal Ali scored the second goal and striker Jassal Tharhim sealed the mechanised division's fate with the third goal towards the end of the match. The chief of staff presented the winners with the championship trophy and runners-up were presented with silver medals.

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GO AWAY

Colour
Performances: 12-3 : 5:30-8

Cinema
OPERA

NIGHT MOON

(Colour)
Abqali, behind ALIA office

Cinema
PALESTINE
Tel: 22117

ASHANTI!

THE LAST HUNTER
Colour

Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 22117

THE BORDERS

(Colour)
"Arabia Film"
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3 : 5:30-8

France begins to face reality

PARIS — Few other countries in Western Europe have experienced so dramatic a rise and fall in their post-war economic fortunes as France. From being Europe's "high performer" in the 1960s, the country now faces a lengthy period of low growth.

From 1967 to 1973 the French economy grew at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent a year in line with its strong expansion since the late 1950s, and 0.6 per cent above the average for an also fast-growing European Economic Community (EEC). This gap had narrowed to 0.4 per cent between 1979 and 1982 when France's growth rate slumped along with the rest of the world.

Between 1983-1985 France, on figures prepared by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), will run an average growth rate of 0.5-1.0 per cent below that of her European partners, with an expansion of real Gross National Product (GNP) of 1.2 per cent a year.

The shake-up in French economic thinking that the recession has forced, along with the growing convergence between left and right over economic policy, and the new emphasis being placed on entrepreneurship, hold out prospects for a return to higher growth rates in the 1990s.

"But whatever the government in power," says a former senior official, "I see no way France can avoid low growth for the rest of this decade." His judgment is borne out by the Plan Organisation which foresees growth rates of between 1.5-2.5 per cent for France through to 1988 — below expected growth rates elsewhere in Europe.

But the dip in France's growth rate below that of her European partners is not the only sign of the weakening of her economic and industrial competitiveness.

As the OECD shows in its latest report on France, foreign manufacturers have dramatically increased their share of the French market over the past 15 years.

Import penetration for industrial goods as a whole grew from 19.3 per cent in 1970 to 36.7 per cent in 1983. At the same time export growth has slowed down.

France's share of OECD exports, which had risen to 9 per cent by 1979, fell steadily to 7.9 per cent by 1983.

French industrial investment which grew by 6.5 per cent a year over the period 1963-1973 has stagnated since then. It declined in real terms by an average 3.3 per cent a year between 1981 and 1983.

France has now an increasingly ageing capital stock.

Gains in productivity have also fallen off. While productivity per man-hour in French industry grew by 5.6 per cent a year between 1969-74, the rate slowed down to 4.3 per cent between 1975 and 1982.

Since 1979 two of the major industrial sectors in which France used to have a competitive edge have been in trouble.

Foreign car manufacturers have increased their share of the French domestic market from 22 per cent in 1979 to 33 per cent last year. This sharp rise in import pen-

etration has not been offset by a surge in exports. France's share of the EEC car market has fallen from 30 per cent in 1979 to 24 per cent last year.

The country has also been losing out in the market for turnkey projects and capital goods orders from developing countries. This was one of French industry's strong areas in the 1970s.

There seem three basic reasons for this slide.

The first is errors of macroeconomic policy, dating back to the early 1970s. With the possible exception of Mr. Raymond Barre's government and of the Socialists since March 1983, French administrations since the oil shock of 1973-1974 have pursued the wrong policies at the wrong moment.

While the U.S., Japan and West Germany made households pay for the increase in energy costs, France squeezed company margins in an effort to safeguard economic activity and jobs by maintaining purchasing power.

Mr. Pompidou's warning in the 1960s that "if there is 1 million unemployed on the streets, there will be a revolution in France" sets the keynote for every government.

Because companies were forced to pay the cost of higher energy bills through bigger tax and social security charges the corporate sector has been greatly weakened.

Whether measured in terms of profit ratios or return on capital, French companies are in much worse shape than 15 years ago and thus less able to invest.

At the same time the emphasis on purchasing power and economic activity has led to a higher French inflation rate, balance of payments difficulties and successive devaluations of the franc.

Both governments of left and right got their calculations wrong — which is important because the leaders over the last 11 years remain candidates for power over the next decade.

Before being elected president in 1974, Mr. Giscard, then minister of finance, suppressed the confidential "Dafoit" report, which warned that if the French economy was to adjust to the first oil shock, there would have to be a slowdown in the growth rate.

In the first two years of his presidency, real purchasing power rose by an average 3.9 per cent a year — high even by the standards of the boom years.

In the summer of 1975, Mr. Giscard told the French that they could go on holiday with their minds at ease because the recession was over.

Nevertheless, fearful of rising unemployment, the government, with Mr. Jacques Chirac as prime minister, refuted the economy that year. The result was an increase in inflation and a widening of the French trade deficit which eventually forced a withdrawal from the European "snake", a devaluation of the franc and the bringing in of stabilisation measures in 1976.

Notwithstanding the lessons of this mistake, President Mitterrand refuted the economy in 1981 through widening the budget deficit and increasing wages and social security allowances.

The results were worse than in

1975-76 because the stimulus to the French economy coincided with a period of intensified deflation among the other major industrialised economies in response to the second oil shock.

An exception to this misreading of the times was Mr. Barre's administration, from 1976 to 1981, which began to shift resources away from households and back to the corporate sector.

More recently, the Socialists, at the initiative of Mr. Jacques Delors, then finance minister, resumed this policy after the March 1983 devaluation. But it still remains an open question how far in practice they will go.

Apart from errors in economic policy, Mr. Rene Monory, minister of the economy (1978-81), puts the blame for the weakening of France's economic performance on excessive government intervention.

On both left and right there is now widespread acceptance that, at a time of fast-changing products and markets, the dominance of the state has slowed French adjustment.

A third reason for France's declining competitiveness is that the country is now shouldering the burden of rigidities in the economy that have accumulated over a century or more.

These are less supportable at a time of low growth. They include a high-cost and grossly overstaffed banking system; cumbersome state monopolies, a welfare system beyond the country's resources, and labour regulations that discourage companies from taking on new staff.

When Mr. Barre took over as prime minister in 1976, he slowed down the increase in real wages. But he was insistent on maintaining purchasing power — thus differentiating France from other industrialised countries where adjustment has been accompanied by a fall in living standards.

Mr. Barre's fear was that any repetition of the right's deflationary policies in the 1930s would produce the same traumatic social explosion.

But Mr. Barre's squeeze on living standards and the rise in unemployment to close to 2 million gave fresh impetus to Socialist promises to reflate the economy.

When President Mitterrand came to power in 1981, he was none-the-less warned, as Mr. Giscard had been, that medium-term growth depended on holding down household incomes.

"I was probably not courageous enough in spelling out the dangers," says one senior official. "I tried to keep the increases to a minimum to limit the damage." But even that was not easy in the euphoria of the left's victory in 1981.

The revolution in economic thinking now taking place in France is dispelling the illusions that have dominated the last decade.

The change in intellectual climate is being reflected in the widespread acceptance of the de-indexation of salaries, in the growth of liberal ideas, in the emphasis by both left and right on diminishing the power of the state and in the growing agreement on the priorities of economic policy.

Oil-producing debtors like Mexico and Venezuela will not be faced with an immediate pay-

ments crisis in the wake of the decision by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) last week to cut its production ceiling by 8.5 per cent to 16 million barrels per day, bankers and U.S. officials said.

They added that oil-importing debtors like Brazil might benefit from lower prices unless the gains were offset by the strength of the dollar, the currency used to price crude oil.

A state department official familiar with Mexico said the country had already taken account of a fall in oil exports in its revenue projections for the rest of 1984.

In addition, the country had about \$7 billion in reserves and a tentative pact with commercial banks releases it from any repayment of debt principal next year.

Furthermore, a one percentage point fall in the prime interest rate this autumn is worth about \$700 million in interest cost savings to the country, the official said.

"Mexico is probably in the best position to handle this, because they have done more (economic) adjusting than any other country," Mr. Hormats said.

Mexico must however pay about \$13.5 billion in interest and principal this year and \$12 billion in interest in 1985 on its \$100 billion foreign debt.

Lower oil revenues could prevent Mexico from more rapid economic expansion growth once its IMF austerity programme runs out late in 1985, the state department official said.

Venezuela, an OPEC member

Attacks on Sikhs likely to hinder Indian economy

NEW DELHI (R) — The arson and killing unleashed against India's Sikh minority after the murder of Indira Gandhi is likely to cut deep into the country's economy.

Sikhs control broad areas of industry, commerce and transport. But leaders of the community said the riots could force many to pull back to Punjab state, home of most Sikhs.

"If we are not accepted here we don't want to stay. We don't want to be like the Jews in Germany," Mr. Charanjit Singh, a Sikh and one of India's major industrialists, told Reuters.

His three steel plants in New Delhi were among the many Sikh businesses burnt down by rioters. Mr. Singh is treasurer of the Delhi section of the ruling Congress (I) Party, a top fundraiser for the party, a member of parliament, and head of a business empire which includes the huge Campa Cola softdrink firm.

Campa Cola took over from Coca Cola when the U.S. giant left India over government demands

that part of their shares should go to Indians.

"I spoke to the highest authorities in this country and was promised protection, but none came for my factories," Mr. Singh said.

The violence has left about 900 people dead, mostly Sikhs. The looting and burning has hit Sikh transport enterprises, as well as factories and shops.

One unofficial estimate puts the number of vehicles destroyed nationwide at more than 3,000. Transport is almost at a standstill over much of the country, including movement of goods to and from ports, as Sikhs wait to see how the situation develops before taking their trucks and taxis back on the streets.

With commodities in short supply because of the transport disruption, prices — especially of

food — are going up.

An independent Sikh member of parliament, Mr. Khushwant Singh, said small businessmen and transport operators would find it difficult to start again because many of them had lost everything in the rampage.

"It is unlikely that insurance companies will be able to compensate the losses," he said.

"They might therefore want to return to Punjab and resume traditional agricultural operations," he added.

A migration of Sikhs back to the land would take out of the Indian economy some of the nation's most successful entrepreneurs and medium-size industrialists.

Most land in Punjab — India's richest state and its bread-basket — is owned by Sikhs but they often hire Hindus as farm hands.

"I shudder to think what would happen to the Hindus if there is a large scale move of Sikhs back to their homeland," Mr. Khushwant Singh said.

OPEC's new oil quota ceilings unlikely to deepen debt crisis

WASHINGTON (R) — OPEC's cuts in its oil production ceilings are unlikely to provoke a new global debt crisis, but they are a blow to the hard-won progress of recent months, U.S. officials, bankers and energy analysts say.

"This is not going to throw them (the debtors) way out of kilter (off balance)," a state department official said. But the official, who asked not to be named, said future drops in oil revenues could drastically change the outlook.

Most worrisome is the prospect that pressure on oil prices will return in the spring at the same time the U.S. economy, crucial to the debtors' export earnings, may falter.

Mr. Robert Hormats, a senior economic official in three U.S. administrations, said lower oil revenues in concert with weaker U.S. economy next year could trigger a new debt crisis.

He warned that if oil revenues fall further then internal political pressures on oil-producing debtor nations could force them to drop the unpopular austerity programmes imposed on them by International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The debt crisis first erupted in August 1982 when falling oil revenues and high international interest rates drained heavily indebted Mexico of foreign exchange, rattling the world's fragile monetary system.

Since then the IMF and commercial banks have come to rely on a country-by-country approach to debt and point to complex rescue packages for countries such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina as proof that the policy works.

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Venezuela, an OPEC member

that must adhere to the output cuts agreed last week, is embroiled in talks on delaying debt repayments over several years with commercial banks.

Some analysts believe \$250 million in revenue losses, because of a 120,000 barrel per day export cut over the next three months, might affect those talks.

"For Venezuela, this is the first time around, and (an agreement) won't be quick," one banker said.

Stability in Mexico and Venezuela is considered important for the health of the global financial system and both depend in part on a healthy U.S. economy to buy their exports.

For both these nations, and other oil exporting debtor countries like Nigeria, Indonesia and Ecuador whose financial problems are less perilous to the financial system, a collapse in oil prices next spring would be disastrous.

But for Brazil, current trends "can only be good," said Mr. Andre De Lattre, managing director of the Washington-based Institute for International Finance, which monitors foreign debt developments for major banks.

Mr. De Lattre pointed out that Brazil, which should have a foreign debt of \$100 billion by the end of this year, has been curbing oil imports and boosting production of gasohol as an alternative fuel for domestic use. But he added: "We're not optimistic (about the oil price outlook) for 1985."

Argentina, with a foreign debt of over \$44 billion and still in protracted talks with commercial banks and the IMF, is unlikely to be affected because it is almost self-sufficient in oil production.

NEWS ANALYSIS

New Norwegian oil field said to be most promising

OSLO (R) — A new oil field off Norway's central coast is the country's most promising since the North Sea fields were discovered and could ensure oil production well into the next century, according to officials.

Energy ministry and oil company sources said Sunday the Haltenbanken field, the northern tip of which straddles the Arctic circle, could contain as much oil as Norway's largest producing field, Statfjord.

The state-owned oil company Statoil confirmed Saturday it had made a big find, the fourth so far at Haltenbanken, in test drilling last month and would be forming a joint working group with Shell and the Norwegian company Saga Petroleum to study possible development.

Statoil's Managing Director Arve Johnsen told a meeting Saturday night that it was not a question of whether the Haltenbanken field would be developed, but when.

Details of the field are still too sketchy to state how much oil and gas it contains, but Statoil sources said there was a good chance of it being as big as Statfjord, which has reserves of about two billion barrels of oil.

One problem facing the oil companies on Haltenbanken is the deep water. The sea bed is under about 330 metres of water, more than double the average North Sea oil field.

All oil companies operating in Norway are currently devoting large amounts of money to develop new deep-sea drilling methods, and are studying sub-sea production platforms and mobile drilling ships.

Saudi Arabian firms to give preference to local products

BAHRAIN (R) — Construction firms in Saudi Arabia will be fined if they do not give preference to local materials as specified in contracts, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Sunday.

It said the warning was issued by Industry and Electricity Minister Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al Zamel.

Saudi Arabia's cement production capacity of 1.4 million tons annually was enough to cover the country's needs, he said in a statement.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You could start the early morning with poor judgment so double-check whatever then arises, and you will be able to have some very unusual ideas for your progress later.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try not to disturb anyone in a high position early in the day, and then you get great ideas for the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You need to give more thought to that new project before you put it in motion. Later you get a great inspiration.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Some responsibility is not ripe for completion now, so get busy on other matters and make real progress.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study better ways of handling business matters and turn a deaf ear to a depressing partner.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You may think you have too much work ahead of you in the morning, but if you schedule it well, it is soon done.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Steer clear of an argument with your mate in the morning, and then you can accomplish a good deal in the business world.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Avoid a lengthy talk with a close tie in the morning, and later you can work on creative ideas and do very well with them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You feel like lighting into a partner in the morning, but refrain from doing so and later you can get much work done.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your monetary status well and don't take any risks, but have a wise discussion with your partners.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may feel depressed in the morning, so be careful not to make errors, and later you can handle practical affairs wisely.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Forget that private situation for a while since it could deter production. Then later you can handle it much better.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't permit that friend to waste your time in the morning, and later get together with an advisor so that you can accomplish much.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will require special training so that modern ideas can be combined with the old ones. During the teen years there will be a definite upsurge to the modern and your progeny should have an opportunity to attend the most advanced schools where the latest inventions are shown.

THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Santrey

ACROSS

- 1 Kabob meat
- 2 Gaffer
- 3 Egg-cram
- 4 Ingredient
- 5 Ben Adhem
- 6 Pen name for A.A.
- 7 Goddess of peace
- 8 Cat call
- 9 Symphonic ender
- 10 Understood but unsaid
- 11 Tweeter and woofer
- 12 Coogan's Bluff
- 13 Fairy-tale
- 14 Tetter or measles
- 15 Polish sect member
- 16 Tote
- 17 Edit film
- 18 Jot
- 19 Obese or blemish
- 20 Easy runner
- 21 Capital of Latvia
- 22 Actress
- 23 Deborah
- 24 Dwellings
- 25 Old boys
- 26 Go — (be lenient)
- 27 Top-drawer
- 28 Sphere
- 29 Paddy plant
- 30 Ranch animal
- 31 Chicago
- 32 Forest creature

DOWN

- 1 Vanishing ass
- 2 Touch
- 3 Greater amount
- 4 Pack animals
- 5 Old unit
- 6 Slip away
- 7 La Scala
- 8 Offering
- 9 Caravan
- 10 predecessor
- 11 Obey the teacher
- 12 Wordsmith
- 13 Levin
- 14 Track-meet highlight
- 15 Make one
- 16 Trivial
- 17 Shield
- 18 Reporter's gear
- 19 Salutation
- 20 Land on a cart
- 21 Nautilus
- 22 direction
- 23 Masonry structure
- 24 G.O.P. society
- 25 Prost
- 26 Timber wolf
- 27 Coyne wets
- 28 "Budden-brooks" author
- 29 Heul
- 30 Cleanheaded
- 31 Teen-for-tire
- 32 Put on wax
- 33 Kin of apple trees
- 34 Pay for
- 35 Dog breed from Japan
- 36 Desert dweller
- 37 Sugar —
- 38 Depression figure
- 39 A tape ends it
- 40 Coloring agent
- 41 Quavens

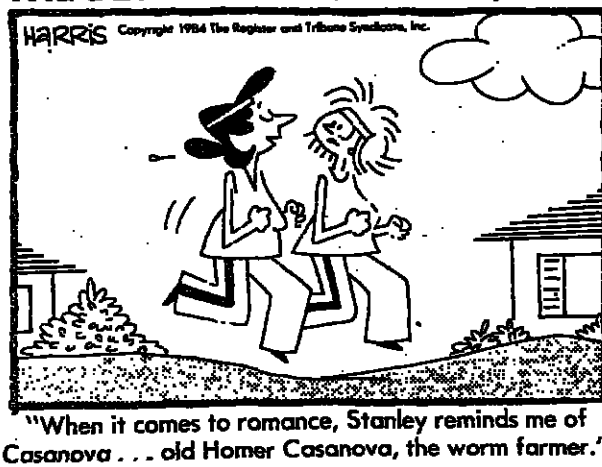
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MAIR SAIR PLASH
DITTO POIR KAIR
COMBINATION KAIR
ONE HORN TITLED
SIGNED ABABE
STAY EQUITY
BLOWN STOP DOE
LUNY TO REAR
DINO TOPOPEAL
GISTORE FORM
OPPORT ODDITY
ROLDINO ROTTE RABE
MAMAS APLOPOPE
PIMANT PETTE SLOB

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"When it comes to romance, Stanley reminds me of Casanova... old Homer Casanova, the worm farmer."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TURSY
JECET
LAYMIN
SEPPPOO

WHERE YOU MIGHT FIND THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

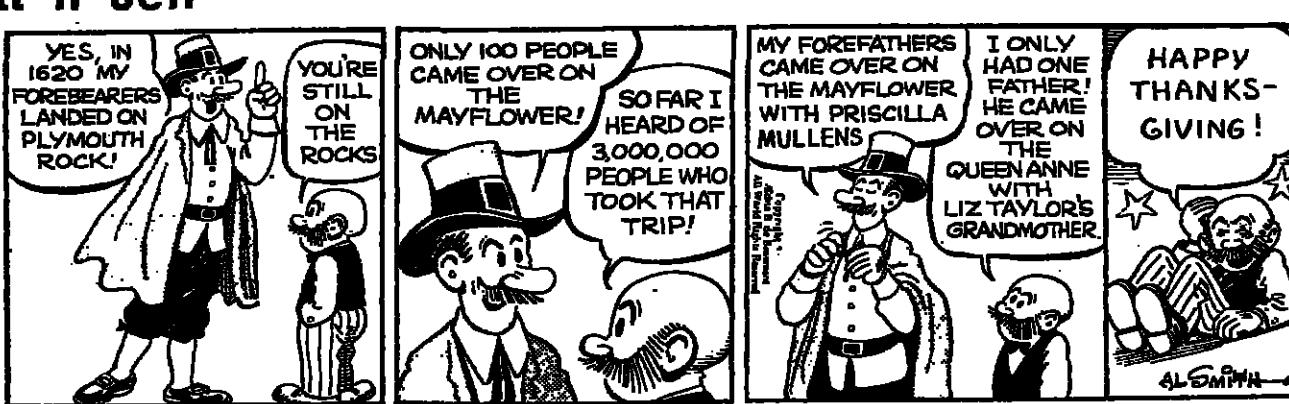
Answer: IN "THE" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAUD TAWNY HOURLY LAVISH
Answer: What he said when teacher gave him an "F" on the vocabulary test — WORDS FAIL ME

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



8 World news

Mondale makes last minute search for political miracle

WASHINGTON (R) — Walter Mondale crisscrossed America Sunday in search of a political miracle as the latest major poll predicted flatly that none was in the making.

A poll of close to 9,000 voters by ABC news and the Washington Post Saturday indicated that the Democratic presidential nominee was headed for one of the worst defeats in U.S. history in Tuesday's presidential election.

The poll, conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, showed President Reagan going into the final three days of the campaign with firm or commanding leads in 47 states. Only Hawaii, Rhode Island and Washington state were considered toss-ups.

The ABC-Post poll said Mr. Reagan held a 57 to 39 per cent lead over the Democrat and that

Mr. Mondale right now could be assured of winning only the tiny District of Columbia, the seat of the U.S. government which is not a state.

Based on his edge in the poll, Mr. Reagan could capture more than 500 votes in the electoral college, when he needs only 270 to win the presidency.

The latest figures were in line with other major polls which show Mr. Reagan ahead by between 16 and 24 points and poised to help his Republican Party make further inroads in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr. Mondale was paying no attention to the polls as the long pre-

sidential race neared its climax. Instead he embarked on a back-breaking trip Sunday to Tennessee in the south, Texas in the south west, Iowa in the middle west and California on the Pacific coast.

His message, to both the converted and the dubious, was that he is about to pull off the biggest political upset ever seen in the United States.

"I believe we are in for one of the big surprises in modern history," he told one audience Saturday.

Mr. Mondale appears to draw his optimism from the giant crowds he had been attracting in the last stage of the campaign.

Only once have the polls been wrong in predicting the outcome of a presidential race — in 1948 when Harry Truman confounded the experts. But in that case, the

pollsters stopped taking samples in the final two weeks.

Mr. Reagan, riding on a tide of prosperity, optimism and even hero-worship in some parts of the country, campaigned Sunday in the midwest and his home state of California, where ABC says he leads by seven percentage points.

His major appearance of the day will be with Vice President George Bush in Chicago.

In recent days, Mr. Reagan has turned his attention to getting other Republicans elected and pleading for supporters to avoid complacency because of his apparently insurmountable lead.

In addition to the presidential race, all but eight of the 435 seats in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives are up for election and 33 of the 100 seats in the Republican-dominated Senate.

Electoral College holds key to U.S. elections

By David Nagy
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. presidential election will proceed this Tuesday, as always, under rules devised by 18th Century aristocrats who did not trust the people to pick their own leader.

The result, decreed in the U.S. constitution, is an indirect ballot system under which either President Reagan or Walter Mondale could win the nationwide popular vote, win most of the 50 states and still lose the White House.

Such a distortion of the popular will has not occurred since 1888. This year, a clear-cut winner is again likely to emerge right away, with either Mr. Reagan fulfilling forecasts of a rout or Mr. Mondale making good his prediction of a shocking upset.

Even so, the antique ritual will be observed.

When people cast ballots from Maine to California, they will be voting not for Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mondale or one of the many minor candidates but for statewide states of "electors" pledged to one contender or another.

Electors are apportioned mainly on the basis of state population — from 47 in California to three in several tiny states and the special enclave which is the seat of the federal government, Washington, D.C.

Whoever wins the popular vote in any state by so much as one ballot gets all of that state's electoral votes.

The total, 538 nationwide, makes up the Electoral College, where a majority of 270 actually decides the presidency.

Even though everyone is likely to know the outcome after Tuesday night, the electors in each state will meet in their own local capitals on Dec. 17 — the day is fixed by law — and formally cast their votes for president and vice president.

The idea as conceived by America's "founding fathers" was that the electors would represent the educated elite and, if the voters

had fallen for some unworthy demagogue, their betters could veto that choice and pick someone else.

However, electors are not legally bound to honour their pledges to a particular candidate. While "faithless electors" occasionally switch allegiance, they have never come close to affecting the outcome of a presidential ballot.

The last instance of a "faithless elector" arose in 1976, when one, pledged to back Gerald Ford against Jimmy Carter, voted instead for an out-of-office politician named Ronald Reagan.

The lone vote was for naught as the overall electoral college tally confirmed Mr. Carter's popular majority over Mr. Ford. Mr. Reagan had to wait another four years to gain the presidency.

In any case, the electors' formal ballots are sealed and sent to Washington where, early in January, they are tallied in Congress and the official count duly noted in the back pages of the more conscientious newspapers.

The winner takes his oath of office at noon on Jan. 20.

While chances of the college reversing the public will are virtually nil, critics still denounce the system as an anachronism that can potentially contravene the popular vote by its statewide winner-take-all provision.

Mathematically, one contender could prevail by winning 12 or 13 big states controlling the decisive 270 votes while the loser sweeps all the rest and the nationwide popular majority.

Although such a paradox has not been repeated since the 1888 contest in which Grover Cleveland had a popular triumph but still lost the electoral college vote to Benjamin Harrison, gaps between popular and electoral votes are common.

In 1980, Mr. Reagan got only 51 per cent of all votes, but he prevailed in 44 states and beat then-President Carter by a "landslide" in the electoral college, 489 ballots to 49.

Zia seeks new approach to relations with India

NEW DELHI (R) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said Sunday his country looked for a fresh, dynamic approach to relations with neighbouring India under its young Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Gen. Zia said Mr. Gandhi, born only three years before the bloody 1947 partition of the British-ruled sub-continent, was not part of the prejudices of that time.

"It is natural to expect a fresh, young dynamic approach to a chronic problem," Gen. Zia told reporters.

Gen. Zia, who was in New Delhi for the funeral of Mr. Rajiv's mot-

her Indira Gandhi, said Pakistan was anxious that a recent nose-dive in relations between Indian and Pakistan should halt.

Ties between the two countries, which have fought three wars in 37 years, have loosened over American arms sales to Pakistan which India regards as a threat to its security.

"We want peace," Gen. Zia said. "I have come here to reaffirm not only our desire to normalise relations but to further improve them. It is in the interests of both our nations to be as good friends as possible."

Mourners file past grave of slain Polish priest

WARSAW (R) — Thousands of mourners Sunday filed past the grave of a murdered priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, and masses were said for him across Poland after some 250,000 people attended his funeral here Saturday.

The crowd at Saturday's requiem mass for the priest, whose death the Communist authorities have blamed on three security policemen, was as big as the attendance at the 1981 funeral of former Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, church sources said.

Fr. Popieluszko's church, St. Stanislaw's in Warsaw, and nearby streets were filled with people queuing to see his grave more than 24 hours after the solemn rites were conducted there by Wyszyński's successor, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Dozens of banners of the outlawed trade union Solidarity in

Poland's national colours of red and white hung on the church railings alongside floral wreaths.

At a mass in Warsaw Sunday broadcast on Polish radio, a priest, Father Jerzy Cholewicki, said: "We are shocked with the drama which took place on Polish soil ... the blood of martyrs is the seed which will bring new priestly callings."

The authorities granted the right to radio masses under the Gdansk agreements of August, 1980, which also permitted the formation of independent trade unions.

The three policemen, a captain and two lieutenants, have been charged with abducting Fr. Popieluszko, 37, in northern Poland last month. An Interior Ministry spokesman has said they are expected to be formally accused of murdering him.

6 Yugoslav dissidents go on trial today

BELGRADE (R) — Six dissident intellectuals go on trial Monday in a case western diplomats say may define new limits on the behaviour of internal critics in post-Tito Yugoslavia.

The six men, most of them former left-wing radicals who now generally favour a multi-party system, are charged with conspiring over the past seven years to overthrow Communist rule.

Their Belgrade trial, expected by defence counsel to last at least three weeks, is widely seen as the most important prosecution of intellectual critics of the system since President Tito died in May 1980.

The case has exposed a split of opinion in the leadership between hardliners, who want a firm hand against dissenters, and prag-

matists who weigh the potential damage to Yugoslavia's image abroad as a tolerant Communist country.

The six are sociologists Vladimir Mijanovic, 38, and Milan Nikolic, 37, freelance translator Pavluska Imsirovic, 36, film scriptwriter Miodrag Milic, 55, radio technician Dragomir Olujic, 35, and philosophy student Gordana Jovanovic, 23.

Western diplomats and intellectuals here say the initial effect of the trial may be to indicate how much criticism the Communist leadership is prepared to tolerate from dissident intellectuals.

The six were charged following an April 20 police raid on a private Belgrade apartment in which 28 intellectuals, including veteran rebel and former Vice-President

Nicaraguans vote in ballot overshadowed by conflict with U.S.

MANAGUA (Agencies) — Nicaraguans voted Sunday in elections overshadowed by the left-wing leadership's conflict with the United States and designed partly to stop Washington ordering troops into Nicaragua.

Victory for the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) was a foregone conclusion but there was little hope that the ballot would solve the country's most urgent problems — a costly war and severe economic hardship.

The Sandinistas felt that the elections, the first since they overthrew the Washington-backed dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza in 1979, would lend greater legitimacy to their leadership and make it more difficult for the U.S. to crush it by force.

Both Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez, the Sandinista candidates for president and vice-president, said on the eve of the poll one aim was to win international recognition for an elected government.

"With elections ... the United States government will have less

media, restricting political opponents, and building up a huge youth movement and trade union federation.

The Sandinistas want a vote of confidence for policies that have caused considerable advances in health care and education as well as confrontation with the U.S.

They face no genuine challenge from the six opposition parties — three Communist groups, a party of left-wing Christians, and two rightist parties pushed to the brink of disintegration by disputes over whether they should participate.

Although there were no predictions that the Coordinate — a coalition of four political parties, two labour unions and the leading private enterprise group — would have won, estimates were that it could have taken as many as one-third of assembly seats.

An estimated 75,000 people turned out for a final Sandinista campaign rally Thursday night, but there were few other visible signs of the election other than the normally-seen frequent black-and-red reminders of the Sandinistas front.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan meets with Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq (left) in New Delhi during their presence in India to attend the funeral of the late Indian Prime Minister (Petra photo)

Bangladesh opposition predicts civil war

DHAKA (R) — An opposition leader has warned that civil war would be inevitable if Bangladesh's military rulers did not hold parliamentary elections under a neutral government to return the country to democracy.

Begum Khaleda Zia, leader of a seven-party opposition grouping, said an indefinite postponement of polls and the continuation of military rule could ultimately lead to confrontation between the army and politicians.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad last month scrapped a parliamentary election due on Dec. 8 to head off a confrontation with his opponents.

Gen. Ershad's aides later said fresh date polls would be announced after consultation with opposition leaders.

"There are strong signals for a civil war. If it does happen, the military rulers bear the entire responsibility," Mrs. Begum Zia told a rally Saturday at the eastern town of Kishoreganj.

Her husband, former President Ziaur Rahman, was killed in an abortive military uprising in 1981.

She accused Gen. Ershad of trying to emerge as an elected leader using his promise of restoring civilian rule as a cover.

"His plans for bringing back democracy are cunningly dovetailed so that he can eventually take over as a civilian president," she said.

Mr. Begum Zia's party and another 15-party alliance had asked Gen. Ershad to accept their demands including the lifting of martial law and restoration of fundamental rights.

Milovan Djilas, were initially detained. A seventh person, dissident lecturer Vojislav Seselj, 29, was jailed for eight years in Sarajevo on July 9 after being convicted of counter-revolutionary activity.

The charge that the six had associated since 1977 in a group aimed to overthrow the political and social system carries a minimum of five years jail.

The accused are almost all well-known human rights activists on the Belgrade scene who have been meeting together for informal seminars for years.

The trial may more clearly define the limits of conduct that dissidents can allow themselves without coming into open conflict with the authorities, the diplomats said.

Indian prime minister impresses world leaders

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, tragically propelled onto the world stage, has impressed foreign statesmen with his dignified and self-assured leadership at a time of unprecedented crisis.

The country's youngest leader at the age of 40, he was sworn in as prime minister within hours of Wednesday's assassination of his mother, Indira Gandhi, by two Sikh bodyguards.

Diplomats were keenly watching Rajiv's first moves to assess whether he would alter the style of non-aligned India's links with the outside world.

The former airline pilot, thrust into politics following the death of younger brother Sanjay in an aircraft crash in 1980, met dozens of world leaders during the past two days to receive condolences and assurances of support for his new government.

"I respect him greatly," said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "I admire his courage and dignity and deep sorrow."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said: "He came through with a sort of quiet strength that I found very reassuring."

Mr. Shultz told Rajiv Gandhi that America was interested in a strong and stable India, and supported his new government.

The new premier said he shared Mr. Shultz's sentiments, but he criticised Washington's arms supplies to neighbouring Pakistan.

Indian leaders have repeatedly expressed concern over U.S. defence sales to Islamabad. Last month, New Delhi criticised Washington for suggesting that India might start a war against the Muslim state.

Mr. Shultz said Mr. Gandhi had a good meeting with Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq Saturday.

In Washington, officials, had little foreknowledge of policies that might be initiated by Rajiv Gandhi, but said India and the United States had established warmer ties since Indira Gandhi's visit there in 1980.

1982. Rajiv also met Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, and said he would like to continue the policies of close links with Moscow pursued by his mother and his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Soviet Union and India signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation in 1971 and Moscow is India's biggest supplier of weapons.

Family feud healed

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi's surprising gesture in inviting his estranged sister-in-law Maneka to join in cremation ceremonies for Indira Gandhi Saturday has healed a family wound that has festered for years.

But family friends revealed Sunday that the reconciliation began earlier — within hours of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination on Wednesday.

They said Maneka, widow of Sanjay Gandhi, went to pay her condolence to Rajiv at the prime minister's official residence and Rajiv went out and greeted his sister-in-law, politely opening the car door.

Maneka, a 27-year-old former model, left Indira Gandhi's household with her son, Varun, in March 1982 after a row with the then prime minister over her attendance at a breakaway Congress (I) Party group rally.

Indira Gandhi doted on Maneka's four-year-old son and sought legal action to the child, but Maneka fought back declaring that Varun was being manipulated for political reasons.

The press loved it. "A grandma anguished," said the pro-Gandhi National Herald accusing Maneka of being obdurate and cruel in refusing to let the prime minister see the boy.

Maneka also fought the Gandhi family in court over the estate of her husband Sanjay, who was killed in a stunt plane crash in June 1980.

Gandhi assassins shot in guardhouse, report says

LONDON (R) — A British newspaper has said that Indira Gandhi's assassins were not gunned down moments after they struck last Wednesday, as officially reported, but were taken to a guardhouse and shot several minutes later.

The Sunday Times said the two Sikh security guards who shot the Indian Prime Minister apparently surrendered and were led to the residence guardhouse.

There, according to an intelligence source, a scuffle broke out and they were shot, the paper reported.

One of the killers, named as Beant Singh, was killed and the other, Satwant Singh, was wounded and taken to hospital.

The Sunday Times said: "It seems that after the two assassins had shot Mrs. Gandhi they surrendered to members of the para-military border guard."

"Precisely what happened there is not known but, according to one intelligence source, Beant Singh suddenly grabbed for one of his captors' guns and Satwant Singh pulled a small dagger from his turban."

Mr. Borge on Friday night told electoral police who will be stationed at the doors of polling places that they must be neutral to avoid giving Nicaragua's "enemies" a pretext for further criticism.

The ballots feature the familiar Spanish initials of the Sandinista Front in the centre of an arrangement of the other parties, determined by lottery.

The 3,028 polling places have facilities for citizens to vote in private, fold their ballots and deposit them in wooden ballot boxes.

The Defence Ministry said 38 rebels were killed in fighting Wednesday through Friday in the north and Nueva Segovia provinces in the north and San Juan Del Norte province in the south east.

COLUMN

Italian beauty becomes India's 'first lady'

NEW DELHI (R) — While her husband, India's new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, stood calmly by the funeral pyre of his mother Saturday, Sonia Gandhi, wife of the late Indian Prime Minister, placed Rajiv's 36-year-old Italian wife unexpectedly in the political limelight. Those who know her say she has increasingly underplayed her foreignness in recent years. Sonia has kept a low profile among the Italian community in New Delhi where, glamorous and beautiful, she was something of a socialite in the days when Rajiv was an airline pilot with no political aspirations. Rajiv met Sonia Maino at Cambridge University in England when he was studying engineering and she, languages. They married in January 1968 and have two children: a son, Rahul, and a daughter, Priyanka. As late as April 1983, Sonia said she had no intention of entering active politics — in marked contrast to Indira Gandhi, her mother-in-law. Sonia's other daughter, Maneka, who split from the prime minister's household two years ago to form her own opposition political party, Maneka's rebellion made Sonia, Indira Gandhi's favoured daughter-in-law.

Queen accused of neglecting north

SHEFFIELD, England (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II was urged Saturday to give more concern for economically deprived northern England by attending its horse races and keeping a home here. The call came from the Bishop of Sheffield, the right Rev. David Lunn, in a speech to his diocesan synod in this northern city. "We are a United Kingdom," he said. "I'm sorry the Queen has no home in the north of England. Could she not come to Doncaster races as often as Ascot?" The press office at Buckingham Palace, the British monarch's London home, did not comment directly on the bishop's remarks, but said that the Queen's attendance at the Ascot races in southern England was a long-established annual tradition. It also noted that the Queen frequently visits northern England when she stays at her Scottish home, Balmoral Castle.

Mayor arrested for alleged mafia ties

PALERMO, Sicily (AP) — Police on Saturday arrested a former Christian Democrat mayor of this island capital on charges of mafia-related criminal activities. Authorities announced: Vito Ciminno was arrested in his Palermo apartment, where he had been held under police surveillance since Tuesday, police officials here said. The former mayor had been ordered into forced exile in the village of Patù on the eastern coast of the island three weeks ago, while authorities investigated his alleged mafia ties.

French Communist Party founder dies

PARIS (R) — Boris Souvarine, a former companion of Soviet leaders Lenin and Trotsky and founder of the French Communist Party, died in Paris aged 90, his family said Saturday night. In 1914 Souvarine helped create the Third International — an organisation to unite the working classes of all countries — which led to the 1917 revolution in Russia. He was expelled from the Third International in 1924 after criticising purges in the Soviet Communist Party by Stalin. Lenin's successor, Souvarine took refuge in France the following year and later became a French citizen. He had since remained out of politics. He died of a heart attack on Thursday in a Paris hospital, his family said.

Space drug contaminated

WASHINGTON (AP) — A drug created in space by America's first industry-sponsored astronaut has been contaminated and possibly destroyed, the McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Friday. The firm, which hopes some day to market the mystery drug to treat a disease affecting millions of people, did not have an explanation for the contamination but said it will use "different procedures for sterilization of the equipment" in the future. The drug, a hormone, was manufactured aboard the space shuttle Discovery on flight in late August and early September.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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FIT WORTH MORE THAN POINTS

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ Q43
♥ 854
♦ AKJ874
♣ 2

WEST EAST
♠ 7 ♠ K52
♥ J1092 ♥ AKQ76
♦ 62 ♦ Q
♣ J08765 ♣ AJ94

SOUTH
♠ AJ10986
♥ 3
♦ 10953
♣ K3

The bidding:
East South West North
1♥ 1♠ 2♥ 3♦
3♥ 3♠ 4♥ 4♠
5♥ 5♠ 4♥ Pass
Dble Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

Don't be surprised if, one day, you see a blue camper drive by with decals on the panels promoting the 1985 Spring North American Championships, to be held in Montreal next March. It is Yvan and Rolande Pageau of Montreal, on their way to playing bridge in 365 different clubs across the United States and Canada before ending up in their home city of Montreal on the opening day of the 1985

spring tournament.

The Pageau's odyssey started at the 1984 Championships in San Antonio, Texas last March. On the evening before setting out, they topped their section in a game at that tournament. Rolande Pageau showed good judgment and earned a top score on this deal.

When East competed to five hearts, Mrs. Pageau had to decide what to do with the South hand. As the cards lie, five hearts would have been defeated one trick. However, that was too close to call. Although her hand was not strong in terms of high cards, the playing strength was tremendous because of her fit for diamonds and the fact that the king of clubs was likely to be behind the ace. So Mrs. Pageau wisely decided to carry on to five spades. East doubled and there the auction ended.

West led the jack of hearts, and the play was soon over. Declarer ruffed the second heart, crossed to the ace of diamonds and ran the queen of spades. When that held, she repeated the finesse and ended up with an overtrick when she was able to discard her two clubs on dummy's long diamonds.